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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW.

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, I would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864 98-3m

WANTED,

AN experienced Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville. JESSE G DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864 98*9tpd

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She runaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heal Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES

Dec 6, 1863. 89*17tpd

Moore Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1863.

Harris Tysor vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.

IT is ordered by the Court, in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case, to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, I. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Monday before the last Monday in August A. D., 1863. [Issued 9th January 1864.

88*6tpd] I. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—is just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00.

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MYRTLE LEAVES, now in press, shall be issued as soon as possible under the circumstances. It will be a popular book. Price $1 50.

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MORVEN AND LINDA, by Rev. A. W. Mangum. Beautiful and good. Price $1.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the sort yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-tf

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Warren's Surgery,	5 00
Hardee's Tactics, 1st & 2d vols.,	6 00
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
First Year of the War,	3 00
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The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
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The First Dixie Reader,	50
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N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—We have been aware for some days of the movement of a large body of Confederate troops, variously stated at from 15 000 to 25,000, under Gen. Pickett, (an officer who made a splendid charge upon the enemy's works on the heights of Gettysburg,) well understood to be with a design to capture Newbern, and perhaps Washington afterwards. They moved with great celerity and secrecy; and are understood to have arrived in front of Newbern on Monday morning, and immediately attacked the yankees. Some accounts represent a battle as progressing at the latest date, whilst others assert that Newbern had been captured, with a gun boats &c., to one account, and 4 according to another. We are inclined to believe that no reliable news of any fight at all has been yet received, but that these statements are merely the suppositions of a battle which has almost undoubtedly taken place.

Of the troops sent there are only known certainly of Clingman's Brigade, the 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st Regt's, and of the 56th, Col. Faison's Reg't, of Ransom's Brigade. Several hundred marines were brought on from Charleston, supposed to be intended to board the yankee gunboats.

Col. Henry M. Shaw, of the 8th, was killed in a preliminary skirmish in crossing a creek. His body has arrived at Goldsborough.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR.—A friend calls our attention to a mistake, common even to members of the legal profession, which we fell into in supposing that Gov. Vance had consulted his Council in filling the vacancy in the Confederate Senate created by the appointment of Mr. Davis as Attorney General. Our State Constitution provides, that when a vacancy shall occur during the recess of the Legislature in any office which the Constitution gives the Legislature power to fill it shall be temporarily filled by the Governor and Council. But the State Constitution did not give the Legislature power to elect Senators, for that Constitution was adopted in 1776, and no such office as Senator in Congress was known till 1789, thirteen years afterwards. It was by the Constitution of the United States first, and by that of the Confederate States now, that the election of Senators was and is vested in the Legislature, and the same instrument, viz: the Constitution of the Confederate States, prescribes the mode by which vacancies in the recess shall be filled, as follows:

"If vacancies [in the Senate] happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Art 1, Sec 3, par 2.

Our friend, who is noted for his accuracy in matters of history, writes us that the appointment of Judge Reade is believed to be the *second* instance in the history of the State of a vacancy in the Senate being filled by Executive appointment. We have been looking into the matter and cannot find any other than the present instance. In 1834 when the Legislature instructed Mr. Senator Mangum in a set of resolutions intended to cause his resignation, Gov. Swain, then Governor of the State, is understood to have startled the political world about Raleigh by raising the point that he was under no obligation to ask the advice of the Council of State, —a body, by the way, which was elected expressly to control him in the matter. But Mr. Mangum did not then resign, nor until the meeting of the Legislature in November 1836, when he did resign and Judge Strange was elected by the Legislature.

It is remarkable, by the way, that so little is within the reach of the public as to events in North Carolina fifty years ago. In December 1814, for instance, Senator David Stone was instructed out of the U. S. Senate by a large majority of the N. C. Legislature, on account of his opposition to Mr. Madison and the war. Judge Locke was appointed, or elected, we cannot find out which, to fill the vacancy, but he does not appear ever to have taken his seat in the Senate. One year afterwards, at the Legislative session of 1815, Mr. Macon was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Stone,—till March 1819.

These facts we glean from the list of Senators in Hickey's "Constitution of the U. S.," Wheeler's Historical Sketches, and the Revised Statutes. A file of newspapers of that period would solve the doubt, but we have none anterior to 1825.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.—It is stated in the papers that considerable disturbance occurred at an attempted meeting of the Convention party in Greensboro' on Saturday last. The Standard says that the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Robt. P. Dick, David F. Caldwell and Jas. Long; but from statements in a letter from Greensboro' to the Confederate we learn that the meeting really amounted to nothing because the "crowd cheered, hissed, screamed and applauded in such a manner that every effort to be heard or to organize was utterly in vain." "The resolutions could not be read," and the attempt lasted but half an hour. One of the leaders who afterwards avowed himself a Union man was whipped by a soldier.

A better mode of treating such meetings is that which we gather from the Raleigh papers was adopted at Thompson's Store in Wake county. A meeting was called there, but a gentleman whose name is not given delivered a patriotic speech, after which the meeting concluded to adopt resolutions in opposition to the purposes of its getters up. We should have been glad to hear that some of the true men of Greensboro' had exerted a like wholesome influence on this occasion.

THE RALEIGH CONFEDERATE.—This paper, established by A. M. Gorman, Esq., (in place of the State Journal, discontinued,) has received the very able accession in the Editorial department, of Col. Duncan K. McRae, formerly of this town. We very heartily endorse the following just compliment by Mr. Gorman to his genius and acquirements:—

"It gives us very great pleasure to inform our readers that, after the present issue of The Confederate, Hon. Duncan K. McRae will be associated with us in the Editorial conduct of the paper. Col. McRae is well known throughout the whole South as one of the ablest and most accomplished writers and speakers in the country; and the simple announcement we have made will give assurance to the public, that his Editorials will make The Confederate one of the ablest papers in the Confederacy. He brings to the discharge of his duties a mind well filled with classic and legal lore, and a thorough acquaintance with the political history of the country; while his powers as a writer are known to be inferior to no man in the south."

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—The work goes on gloriously. Besides Johnston's N. C. Brigade, the 2d, 4th, 30th and 47th N. C. Reg'ts have re-enlisted. Also, the Louisiana troops in the army of Tennessee; the whole of Cheatham's old Division, in the Army of Tennessee; the whole of Battle's Brigade in the army of Northern Virginia, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th and 26th Alabama, and the 2d Florida Regiments.

THE STANDARD ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—We have received a letter from a subscriber in Franklin county, of which the following is an extract:

"As the adherents of the Standard are trying, for effect, to blend the present friends of Southern liberty with the original constitutional secessionists, and also assert the converse, viz: that the Standard's party is composed of those who denied the constitutional *right* of secession; and as, to this end, they deny your charge that the Standard ever advocated, and taught the doctrine of secession, I request that you publish such extracts from your files of that paper as prove its advocacy of that doctrine—not to satisfy me, or any intelligent reader of the Standard, but to silence unscrupulous demagogues, and enlighten the credulous ignorant."

It is probable that these Franklin county followers of the Standard have been misled by that paper of the 8th ult., in which it is said:

"Nor is it true that we "educated the people in the doctrine of secession," and then "voted them into the present war." We never maintained the doctrine of States' secession up to the last moment."

In reply to this a contemporary very pertinently asks, "if the Standard did not maintain the doctrine as practised by the cotton States," what sort of doctrine of secession was it that it did maintain? To this of course the Standard has not ventured to reply, for it is not easy to conceive of more than two kinds of secession, viz: peaceable secession, and secession with war as a consequence. The cotton States, as is well known, always contended for the right of peaceable secession; and we think the Standard will hardly pretend that *it* went for the other sort of secession.

But we intend to comply with our correspondent's request, by showing that the Standard *did* maintain "the right of secession," without any qualification about the cotton States or anything else. And what is very remarkable, it maintained this doctrine for eleven years, viz: from 1850 to 1861—how much earlier than 1850 we are not at present prepared to say. It is not its habit to stick to any one thing long, but this doctrine of secession appears to have been an exception—persisted in for at least eleven years, long enough, as we have said, to "educate the people" in it.

In the Standard of December 4th 1850, is a long editorial article on the appointment of a joint select committee on Federal Relations by the Legislature. Our readers will remember the great struggle of that year in relation to the admission of California, the imperfect execution of the fugitive slave law, and the threats of its repeal. These were the matters referred to that joint committee, and on them the Standard dwelt at length. It said that the people should "assert and maintain" their rights, and that their Representatives should "*declare what those rights are.*" And the Standard proceeded to declare them for that body. The following is the close and material part of its long article:

"We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except by revolution*; in other words, that the States are the creatures and dependents of the Federal Government, and of course subject to its physical coercion. Such an assumption, we humbly submit, is unsupported by any testimony derived from the Constitution itself, or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at war with all regular ideas of free republican government, and of the undoubted independence of the States, as that independence has been practically displayed in their separate organizations since 1787. We hold that no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out. Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be presented to us as the only alternative against aggressions upon our rights! We trust it may not, but the bare possibility of the contingency should nerve our public men to look the danger boldly in the face. Let them declare that while we acquiesce in the late action of Congress on the slavery question, we are at the same time determined that agitation shall cease, and that the fugitive slave law shall be enforced in its letter and spirit, and that if the free States do not yield to this, our reasonable and Constitutional request, we will leave them, and leave them forever.

"This is no time to dispute about terms. If gentlemen do not like the word *secede*, and if we cannot consent to use the word *revolution*, let *dissolution* be the substitute for either or both. The people understand that, and they will demand it if the fugitive slave law be repealed, or if these wicked assaults upon the rights of the slave States be continued in the halls of the common Congress."

Now if this be not maintaining the right of secession —of secession as contradistinguished from revolution—of peaceable secession, and without qualification, we would like to know what would be?

But hear the Standard again, nearly a year after the above:

From the Standard of Sept. 3d, 1851.

"We hold, as we have uniformly held, that no State can secede *without just cause;* that, in other words, the Constitution must be palpably violated and the compact broken, before any State can be released. We hold, as we have uniformly held, that if this compact should be broken, the act will be an act of revolution on the part of the sectional majority which perpetrates it, for the simple reason that it will work a radical change in the Constitution of government; that this sectional majority will nevertheless, as a matter of course, hold on to the government and proclaim the Union still in being; that the *only alternative left to the minority of the States will be to withdraw or secede* from such a government, and provide new guards for their future security; and that, in so doing, they will go forward under the authority of sovereign States, thus released from their obligations to the compact by the act of the majority," &c.

The same number of the Standard quoted the following language of Mr. Jefferson, "as containing the true doctrine on the subject," so it said:

"Are we, then, to stand to our arms? No. That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. We must have patience and longer endurance with our brethren while under delusion—give them time for reflection and experience of consequences—keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions (not revolt from our rulers) *only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or a submission to a government without limitation of powers.*"

In the above, the Standard itself plainly preached the doctrine of secession, and it introduced Mr. Jefferson as its authority for the distinction between secession and revolution. Revolution nobody denies the right of, when evils become intolerable. Mr Jefferson and the Standard were careful to have it understood that it was not revolution ("not revolt from our rulers") that they meant—it was something else. What else? Mr. Jefferson calls it "separation from our companions." He lived at a period when the people had not been "educated" in the doctrine of secession, and therefore approached it cautiously, gingerly. Fifty years afterwards the Standard calls it the right to "withdraw or secede."

Well, this was in 1851. Ten years later, in October 1861, (see Standard, Oct. 30, 1861,) the Standard says that "North Carolina seceded in May"—not revolted, but *seceded*. The Editor of the Standard was a member of the Convention which thus "seceded," and he voted for the Ordinance of secession. Did he not believe in the right of secession—did he not "maintain" that right, —when he so voted? If we may believe the Standard of the 8th ult., he did *not*. But the act and his previous declarations make it perfectly plain that he *did*.

But this is not all. In the same article of the same paper (October 30th 1861,) the Standard said:

"As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper, and turned our back on the old Union without end. We did this, too, with the most entire consistency, for WE HAD ALWAYS HELD THAT THE STATES HAD A RIGHT TO SECEDE FOR CAUSE."

"A right to secede for cause," was the identical doctrine taught by the "Cotton State" politicians. And it was that very "right to secede for cause" which the Cotton States exercised in 1860. The "cause" which they assigned (an insufficient one we thought for dissolving the Union,) was the election of a Black Republican, sectional ticket to the chief office of the Union. It was the identical cause repeatedly declared by the Standard as sufficient to justify—to make necessary—their exercise of the "right of secession." We do not think the Standard will have the hardihood to deny this. But if it be denied, why we have before us another search through its files in 1856, when Fremont and Dayton were candidates.

We have made these extracts from the Standard's own articles in order to satisfy a friend, and a class of its advocates having been forced by the people to "acquiesce" (such was the cant language of that day and used by the Standard itself above) in the Compromise measures of 1850. We have not taken a single extract from the more violent and unguarded declarations of the Standard in the hot political campaigns between 1849 and 1860, in which it was the leading spirit of the secession party of North Carolina, and denounced as unsound or traitorous every distinguished man of the old whig and anti secession party. We think we have given the information desired by our correspondent and established our own opinion that "the Standard had educated the people in the doctrine of secession." But if any one should pretend that the above is not sufficient evidence, there is plenty more to be had.

CONGRESS.—The Senate on Saturday, passed unanimously the following resolutions introduced by Mr. Reade of N. C.:—

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press of the re-enlistment for the war of the North Carolina brigade in the army of Northern Virginia, serving under Gen. Robert D Johnston, do

Resolve, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the Government.

A vote of thanks to the Louisiana troops in the army of Tennessee for volunteering for the war, was unanimously adopted.

The House passed Mr. Smith's bill amending the anti-substitute law, so as to continue to effect the exemption of those engaged in producing grain and provisions, on condition that they exclusively devote themselves to it, pay (in addition to the tithe) one-tenth of the pork or bacon, sell surplus to soldiers' families or army at government prices, and that their substitutes are not liable to military duty. When the bill passes the Senate we will publish it in full. The House also passed a bill to provide for disabled officers, soldiers, and seamen by retiring them on full pay during the war or during disability.

Nothing of interest occurred in open session of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday. The House passed a bill to give commissioned officers the same rations as are now given to privates, and to allow them to purchase clothing from any Quarter Master at government prices. Also a bill making free negroes between 18 and 50 liable to appropriate military service, as teamsters, &c., and receive rations and clothing and $11 per month; and authorizing the impressment of slaves, at the same rate of compensation, when not to be had otherwise. When impressed in any military department not to exceed 20,000; nor more than one in five from any one owner, and not at all from the owner of a single slave between 18 and 45.

A SEVERE REBUKE.—A correspondence lately took place between Gen. Longstreet and the Yankee Gen. Foster, growing out of the latter's having sent handbills to the soldiers in Longstreet's army tempting them to desert. The following extract from Longstreet's last letter must have brought a blush upon Foster's face if he be honest enough to blush:

"I have read your order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. Step by step you have gone on in violation of the laws of honorable warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been robbed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt. You have laid your plans and worked diligently to produce wholesale murder by servile insurrection. And now, the most ignoble of all, you propose to degrade the human race by inducing soldiers to dishonor and forswear themselves.

"Soldiers who have met your own on so many honorable fields, who have breasted the storm of battle in defence of their honor, their families and their homes, for three long years, have a right to expect more of honor, even in their adversaries."

"The tone of the Fayetteville Observer, Atlanta Intelligencer, and other Destructive journals, indicates a wish that either the government or a mob would take steps to arrest us and suppress the Standard."

So says the Raleigh Standard of the 26th ult. There is not a shadow of truth in the assertion. Our readers and the Standard all know perfectly well that we have ever most earnestly set our faces against mobs, and as to the government's arresting the Editor of the Standard, we have never indicated any wish about it, either for or against, unless our opposition to the suspension of the habeas corpus be regarded as an indication of a wish, and that would be to impose an obstacle to his arrest. If the Standard could but see the numerous communications, as well from the army as from various parts of the State, that we have declined to publish because of the severity of their remark about the Standard, it would be obliged to feel ashamed of the injustice it has done us in the above assertion.

A NOBLE ACT.—A letter from a subscriber at Halifax, N C, states a fact that ought not to be withheld from the public, as showing that all mankind are not run mad with speculation, but that there are some who still remember and act upon the teachings of patriotism and humanity. We therefore ask our correspondent's pardon for stating, that Mr. George Barnes, of Halifax, besides having given a great deal to the cause, is now raising and educating two orphan boys whose father died in the service. The soldier was poor and an entire stranger, and when guarding the bridge at Halifax asked Mr Barnes who would take care of his two poor little motherless children? The noble response was, "I will." And he is faithfully keeping his word. He has had them for nearly two years.

ENCOURAGING.—During the first 20 days of January, 1350 soldiers returned to duty in Hardee's corps of the Tennessee army, and 450 left on furlough. Increase 900. In Hindman's corps the increase was 700.

Accident.—Two soldiers were badly crushed on the Manchester Road on Tuesday. The mail trains collided.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society acknowledges the following contributions, woolen yarn and 2 prs socks from Mrs. A. Elliot; 1 pr socks from Master Willie Cook. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Arch'd Smith, on Saturday afternoon.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledge the receipt of $15 from Mrs. Geo. Haigh, 2 prs socks from Mr. Henry Brandt.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 6TH N. C. T., ARMY NO. VA., Jan'y 27.

Messrs. Editors: This is a proud day for North Carolina. The noble example by Bate's Missouri Brigade was emulated by this Brigade, and with an exception only of about nine, the men have re-enlisted unconditionally for the same period of the war; and have proclaimed their intention of standing by the flag of the South till every foeman is driven from our soil and our country freed from the polluting touch of an invading foe. A meeting was held at which the following resolutions were passed—passed with an enthusiasm and spirit of determination which, prompted as it was by a high and patriotic sense of duty, reflects the greatest honor on the men of the Brigade, and will entitle them to the highest privileges of patriots:

Whereas, In this the last year of his term of office, Abraham Lincoln, and the people whom he governs, are arming themselves to one more effort to enslave us, and are showing a fiendish publicity which tells us of their determination to overrun and subjugate our country, and whereas, we feel that we can never return to our homes and firesides to northern masters, that will wreak on us a fouler vengeance than they are making to ruin us; and as we believe every Northern success tends to lengthen this weary war, and that the only way to shorten it is to meet them with energy, determination, and perseverance; therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of Johnston's Brigade, re-enlist for the war—looking to the Lord of Hosts for His blessing upon our resolves to deliver ourselves and our loved ones from the cruelty of our enemies.

The meeting was first addressed by Maj Gen. Rodes, who happened to be present, and appealed to us to re-enlist and set an example to the other North Carolina Troops. The General alluded to his long association with the 5th and 23d Regiments, and called upon them to stand by him and sustain him and their country in this its hour of need.

Gen. Rodes was followed by Capt. B Robinson; and he by Capt. D. J. Devane of Sampson. Capt Devane is unsurpassed as a popular speaker, and did the subject full justice; after wards Capt. Taylor, Lt. Col. Davis, and Col. Toon, besides N. L. Partipe, Esq., of Cumberland, all spoke in fitting terms, and appealed to the patriotism of the men to stand by their colors and suffer death rather than subjugation. It is needless to say that the whole affair was a complete success, and that the North Carolinians of this army have not content to stay behind the Alabamians and Georgians—for they have no less at stake—they have suffered as much—and they have been as courageous on the field; then should they, could they, evince a spirit of unwillingness to bear with as much fortitude and endurance any hardships or any privations?

The Brigades of Generals Johnston, Battle, Doles, and Ramseur—the first and the N. C. Brigades—have all expressed their intention of *saving the yankees a hundred better* every time they attempt to *bluff* us; nor are we unwilling to meet their *call*. HORNET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH N. C. T., Jan'y 28, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—I am proud to inform the friends of Johnston's Brigade that it has again evinced that same spirit of self-sacrificing devotion it has displayed on so many bloody fields, by voluntarily re-enlisting for the war, almost unanimously. This will show to the people at home the spirit of the soldiers of our State, and is a severe rebuke to the croakers at home whose patriotism can diminish, sitting by their pleasant firesides, while those exposed to all hardships and dangers are still the true patriotic men they declared themselves to be when N. C. severed those political bonds which were too disgraceful for her to sustain.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't.

T. F. TOON, Col. 20th N. C., Comd'g Brig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 55TH REG'T N. C. T., Jan'y 2.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me through your columns to tender the sincere thanks of my company and myself to Mrs. Sarah Bass, Mrs. Celia Hatch, Misses Mattie A and Euphemia Bason, of Chatham County, and the very nice Christmas dinner which we received at their hands. We highly appreciate this act of kindness which evinces the esteem and regard of our fair friends, the recollection of which reminds us that while battling for our liberties and the independence of our country, that we have their sympathies in our efforts and best wishes for our success. We will ever cherish the memory of the ladies who by this favor have justly merited our constant and heartfelt gratitude.

Very respectfully, R. E. PETTY,
Capt Com'dg Co D, 55th Reg't N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LAURINBURGH, N. C., Jan'y 30.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me a small space in your paper to correct the statement of your correspondent at Liberty Mills, Va., in regard to donations to the 18th Reg't N. C. T. He says, "In the last Observer I noticed the acknowledgement of a donation of clothes to a company of the 18th Reg't from the ladies of Bladen. I am informed that this is the only donation of the kind ever made to this Reg't."

Your correspondent is certainly not a constant reader of your paper, or he would have noticed not many weeks since more than one acknowledgment of like donations to different companies of this Reg't. To my own certain knowledge, Co F, 18th N C T, has been the recipient at different times, of timely and valuable donations of blankets and clothing from the ladies of the lower end of Richmond county. Other companies of the 18th have been favored with contributions by the ladies, as can be proven by one who was formerly a MEMBER OF THE REG'T.

Prisoners Received—RICHMOND, February 1.—1857 prisoners of war were received at the Libby, from Bristol, yesterday. They were part of Gen. Longstreet's captures. No commissioned officers were among them, unless in the disguise of privates.—*Ex'r.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th ult., by Thos M. Holt, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH ALBRIGHT to Miss MARY ANN ANTHONY, all of Alamance Co.

At the residence of the bride's father, by John B Black, Esq., Mr. JOHN M N. FERGUSON to Miss CATHARINE ANN McLEOD, all of Moore County.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Goldsboro', N C., on the 21st Jan'y, by the Rev. Mr. Mangum, STEPHEN D. FAIRFIELD, of Goldsboro', N C., to Miss SALLIE A. LEDBETTER, of Fayetteville, formerly of Petersburg, Va.

In the vicinity of Rockingham, on the evening of the 31st of January, by the Rev. H. H. Gibbons, Lieut. H. G. TERRY to Miss MARY J. LONG, all of Richmond county, N C.

In Moore county, 28th Jan'y, by S. E. Johnson, Esq., Mr. JOHN L. NICHOLSON to Miss FANNY, daughter of Andrew Cole, Esq.

DIED,

This morning, after a painful illness of seven weeks, ADAM GILCHRIST, son of Hon. James M. and Fanny G. Baker, aged 9 months.

In Wilmington, 7th December, Mr JETHRO OATES, of Sampson county, a member of Capt. Taylor's Company, aged 44 years, 9 months and 13 days. He was a man of generous heart, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and has left an almost disconsolate wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent. W. R.

In Montgomery county, N. C., on the 24th January, ELIZA LENORA, aged 9 years and 6 months, daughter of Burrell and Melinda Woods. Fond parents, brothers and sisters, think not of her as a faded flower, but as transplanted to a fairer clime to bloom with perpetual freshness, unblighted by sin or sorrow. * * *

At her home in Yadkin county, Tuesday evening, Jan'y 26, Mrs. HARRIET A. JARRATT, in the 64th year of her age. Giving the testimony of a good conscience; in the communion of the Catholic Church; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope; in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world." It is seldom we are called upon to announce the death of one so universally esteemed and beloved. She has "gone the way of all the earth," and her meek and gentle spirit, we humbly trust, now rests in the paradise of God.

On 31st December, Mrs. SARAH CROMARTIE, wife of Mr. Patrick Cromartie, and a member of S. R. Chapel, aged 71 years.

THE WAR NEWS.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

JACKSON, N. C., Jan'y 31.—General S. Cooper, &c.—Yesterday morning engaged the enemy with force of two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a fight of two hours, in which we engaged twelve hundred of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the yankees were driven from Windsor, North Carolina, to their boats. We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known. "J. R. GRIFFIN, Col. comd'g."

Advices of the most reliable character from North Carolina leave no doubt that the enemy is concentrating large forces at Newbern and Morehead City. In a few days the public may expect the development of the crisis.

We are assured by an officer from Gen Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of excellent.

Richmond Examiner, 2d

From Dalton.—DALTON, GA., Feb'y 2.—Official information was received here to day that 6000 of Sherman's corps, chiefly infantry, with some cavalry and artillery, crossed the Tennessee river January 29th and 30th, midway between Cleveland and Bridgefort.

From Mississippi—COMO, Feb'y 2.—A dispatch to the Advertiser says that 27 transports in all, averaging 6 to 800 each, have passed down. An enormous three tier gun boat passed down on the 29th.

CLINTON, MISS., Feb. 2d.—An enthusiastic meeting in going on. Jackson's cavalry are re-enlisting for the war. The Texans are re-enlisting to a man.

From Below—No doubt important events have been and are taking place at Newbern and other points on Pamlico Sound, but for reasons easily understood it is deemed proper to forbear mention of them. They will all come out in due time.—*Wil. Journal, 3d inst.*

A Skirmish near Smithfield—We learn through passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg train last night, that on Sabbath last, a gunboat came up Pagan Creek, and landed 25 cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and 100 infantry at Smithfield. The parties composing this expedition, had instructions to march across the country to Cherry Grove on Chuckatuck Creek, and capture the Confederate pickets there. In the meantime the yankee gunboat was to go around and meet the yankees at Cherry Grove. At Scott's Factory, four or five miles from Smithfield, the invaders were met by about 75 Confederate cavalry, when a skirmish ensued, and the yankees retreated to Smithfield. The Confederates returned towards Blackwater, with seven prisoners. When last heard from the yankees were at Smithfield, without any means of escape (their gunboat having gone to meet them at Cherry Grove) and the Confederates reinforced, were marching upon them.—*Pet. Express, 2d*

RICHMOND, Feb'y 2.—An official dispatch last night says the whole force were captured and the gunboat destroyed. No one hurt on our side. Four yankees were killed and two or three wounded. The expedition was sent by Butler.

From the Rapidan.—ORANGE C. H., Feb. 1.—The enemy's cavalry, guided by a man named Robinson, dashed across Robinson's river early on Sunday morning, capturing some of our pickets. After visiting Madison C. H., and capturing the contents of the mail at that place, they recrossed to Culpeper county.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 2.—Reports reached here this evening from several sources which state that Early has captured a force of yankees at Petersburg in Hardy county, Va., estimated at eight hundred.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—158 shots were fired at Sumter yesterday, of which 114 struck. No casualties at the Fort. The bombardment of the City continues steady. 100 shells were fired up to five this evening, since which time the firing has been more rapid. Two persons have been slightly wounded. A fire broke out on Commercial wharf this afternoon, destroying a row of Cotton Factory offices.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—The enemy have discontinued firing on Sumter. 136 shells have been fired at the city since the last report up to 5 o'clock this evening.

The steamer Presto, Capt. Horsey, from Nassau on the 29th, in attempting to run in about 2 o'clock this morning, got ashore on Sullivan's Island and remained unmovable, but most of the cargo, which was on government account, is being saved in good condition. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the steamer at day-light and continued it all day. It is believed the vessel will be a total wreck.

From East Tennessee.—MORRISTOWN, Feb. 1.—Our cavalry occupy Sevierville, the enemy having retreated to Maryville. Our loss in the engagement of the 27th was not as great as reported, being only one hundred and twenty-five. The weather continues very pleasant.

Another Steamer Gone.—We learn that the ship Wild Dayrell from Nassau for this port, went ashore yesterday morning near Topsail Inlet, about twelve miles north of Wilmington. She threw over cargo to lighten ship and get off, but was discovered by the blockaders. The crew made their escape. The vessel was taken possession of by the enemy. About one third of the cargo of the Wild Dayrell is understood to have been on government account. This was her second trip.

Wil Journal, 2nd inst.

The Florida.—We are glad to hear that the Confederate steamer Florida is once more at sea, though we are not informed whether her commander, Maffit, has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to resume his duties. If he is once more on her decks we may soon expect to hear of more Confederate piracies. It is an astonishing thing that the hundreds of Yankee cruisers on the alert for Seamen and Maffit alone, make out to miss them.

Conscription of Free Negroes—Important Bill.—Second in importance to no other of the present session, is the bill passed yesterday, by the House of Representatives, to conscribe free negroes and impress slaves for various uses in the army. It received, after being amended and perfected, an almost unanimous approval, and will doubtless receive the approbation of the Senate, to which body it has been sent for early action. There is no doubt that the bill will add largely to the efficiency of the army, it having been roughly estimated that it will increase its fighting strength to the extent of not less than forty thousand able-bodied men.

Richmond Whig, 2d inst.

A Plague to be Removed—It will rejoice the Dan

THE APPALLING DISASTER IN CHILI.

The Northern papers have some thrilling details of the destruction of the temple of the Compania, in Santiago, the capital of Chili, in the early part of December last, by which more than *two thousand* people, mostly females, were turned to death. There was never, perhaps, in any country, a calamity so dire and unmitigated, so sudden and awful, so heartrending and horrifying. The church was the most splendid edifice of the kind in the capital, and the disaster originated in the celebration of the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin. A correspondent of the New York Times, describing the terrible scene, says:

"On the evening of the disaster every effort had been made to make it surpass in splendor its predecessors. The church was gorgeously ornamented and illuminated *by more than ten thousand lights*. Of these the most remarkable was a crescent of gas jets at the foot of a colossal statue of the Virgin, on the high altar. It had just been lighted, and whether from carelessness in lighting or from too much pressure in the metre, the blaze flew up to an inordinate height, and in a moment the thousand tinsel altar ornaments were on fire. There were at this time, as near as can be calculated, three thousand five hundred in the church. Only two of the doors were open, and to these a rush was instantly made, but soon the mass of shrieking victims before the doors had become so compact that all egress was cut off. You will ask, where were the fire engines all this time? There are none in Santiago. Now followed the most terrific scene mortal eye ever witnessed. In a brief half-hour from the breaking out of the fire the whole interior of the [illegible] bodies massed immovably together burned like so many blocks of wood. Through the lurid flames arms could be seen extended in supplication, mothers folding their daughters to their burning breast, and, while the light painted up the distorted features, loud above the roar of the crackling rafters and rushing flames rose the mingled shrieks of over two thousand victims. A moment more, however, and all was over. Amid the flames blackened heads might be seen swaying to and fro, *then falling from the shoulders*. The mass near the door was now immovable in death, and hundreds of the coal-black statues retained their kneeling posture. At last the roof fell with a crash like mighty thunder.

"In one hour from the breaking out of the flames all was over. Of two thousand beautiful women of Santiago, there remained but a hideous mass of reeking and charred corpses, and not a single family in the city but was left to mourn some lost one."

The New York Times translates from a Chili paper its account of the terrible calamity, from which the following are passages:

"The fire commenced in a transparency that represented the half-moon, connected with the pedestal of the Virgin; and as the building was covered with decorations composed of tissue, gauze and painted canvass, the flames spread, with inconceivable rapidity, over the face of the grand altar, mounting to the very roof. During these moments the scene in the body of the church was one of panic-stricken horror that completely baffles and defies all attempts at description. The crowd about the doors soon became a wall of human bodies, entangled in one another's dresses, completely choking up every avenue of escape into the street. The paraphene lamps fell from alott, discharging their inflammable contents on the illfated victims, wrapping them in an instant in flames. It is doubted if one in ten escaped; and of those who did the most part were so burned or otherwise injured that death has since ensued.

"Imagination fails to depict the horrors of the occasion. Where just before had been gathered the *elite* of the city, the female portion of the most refined families of the land, nothing remained but lifeless bodies blackened and charred in death; some piled up in all imaginable confusion, some in rows yet kneeling, some with the heads burned off, others with limbs consumed, while the rest of the body had not suffered even a lesion.

"Seventeen hundred names have been published of persons missing, and the remains of more than 2,000 have been borne to the cemetery. These, in some isolated cases, have been recognized; but the overwhelming mass have been perfectly undistinguishable. For four days a crowd of laborers was at work extricating the remains, and nearly two hundred cart loads have been carrid to the cemetery. Fifty men were there employed opening an immense excavation to receive them: a number that proved to be insufficient and had to be augmented. The fire occurred on Tuesday and on Saturday evening the fearful task had not been fully accomplished."

The police of the City seem to have taken charge of matters when the fire broke out, and they are bitterly abused for their stupidity, doing nothing themselves and preventing others from doing anything.

We make some extracts from a letter published in the Providence Journal, written by an American resident of Santiago:—

"Mr. Demilow, of the gas works, received a bayonet wound at the fire while in the act of rescuing a young lady whom he recognized, a Miss Larren. He had fought his way, in company with one of the workmen at the gas works, to the church, and battered down a side of private door, and saw Miss Larren; she at the same time recognized him, and called on him to save her. He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of flame between them. He reached his cane to her, which she grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames; but she was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some other means to rescue her, and returned again—and on presenting themselves with the means of saving her at the door, the police ordered them back, and not heeding the order, he (Demilo e) was bayoneted. His friends rescued the gun from the policeman, knocked him senseless to the ground, and made a second attempt to save the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was a life lost with her. This is only one of many similar scenes.

"Your brother Charles battered a door down on Calic Bandera, or Flag street, entered and found in a small ante-room some thirty females, and all living, but like so many statues, perfectly unconscious. He was compelled to take many of them in his arms and carry them into the street and saved them all. Mr. Meiggs and Mr. Keith fought their way through the police and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them, succeeded in saving several. Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive under a crowd of others then dead. She recognized him and called to him, saying, 'for God's sake save me!' He rushed through the fire to her and pushed several of the dead from her, then attempted to lift her out from among the dead but they were so firmly wedged in about her and on her he had to abandon that. He then procured a lasso, fastened that about her waist, and the united strength of eight men could not extricate her from her companions, and they had to leave her amid such cries for help as no Christian heart could endure, neither can language describe."

The scene at the church the following day was the most revolting, heart distressing, that ever was witnessed since the world was created. There were the poor unfortunate dead in all stages of consumption, the greater portion of them naked. But a few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered on the peons or laborers, to remove the dead. Those demons—worse than devils damned—commenced their work with as much hilarity as you ever saw school children enter on some pleasure excursion. The dead were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull apart tangled brushwood. You could see two or more peons pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon howl of exultation, and commence at another. The dead were actually separated with crowbars and picks. Limbs, heads and fragments were shovelled into carts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shovelling gravel into a railway car. Hundreds of bodies but partially burned, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packed up in the cemetery in one promiscuous heap, without even the covering of a bundle of straw or a bulrush, and hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and joking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the police. I have seen, within the past ten years here among these people, many things that were to me very unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I cannot find language to express my disgust of them."

Many families have lost the entire female members—six, seven, eight, and nine from one family. All those that could not be recognized by their surviving friends are now buried [illegible]

The late affair on Blackwater.—The Petersburg Express gives the following additional particulars of the Blackwater success noticed in last Observer:—

Authentic information reached the city yesterday forenoon, that our troops had pushed on to Smithfield after being reinforced, and the following are the particulars of what further occurred: The enemy fled to the wharf in Smithfield, pursued by our forces, which consisted of Sturdivant's Battery, of 4 guns, two companies of infantry, from the 31st North Carolina Regiment, and a company, known as the Seventh Independent Cavalry, the whole under the command of Capt. N. A. Sturdivant. The gunboat, which proved to be the Smith Briggs, had been turned back after starting for Cherry Grove, her officers having been informed, no doubt, of the failure of the land expedition which had started to Cherry Grove. The enemy numbered about 150 in all, and was made up of a portion of the N. Y. 99th infantry, part of the 35th N. Y. Cavalry, and a section of a Pa. Battery, two guns. Upon reaching Smithfield, Capt. Sturdivant sent in a white flag demanding the unconditional surrender of the enemy. Capt. Lee, 99th N. Y., who commanded the expedition, refused to surrender, but requested a personal interview with Capt. Sturdivant. This Capt. S. refused, and sent a message back, that he would wait five minutes for an answer, and if at the expiration of that time, he received none, he should open his guns upon them. The enemy were huddled together on the wharf, and scattered about the gunboat, and the first shot from Capt. Sturdivant's battery wounded several. The second shot passed through the smoke stack of the Briggs, which produced such consternation with the enemy that the white flag went up immediately, and the entire force surrendered, save Capt. Lee and five of his command, who cowardly and treacherously escaped in a small boat, after the display of the white flag. 109 prisoners reached here yesterday afternoon, and went on to Richmond. The enemy threw their two pieces of artillery overboard at the wharf in Smithfield, and the boat was fired by our forces, and totally destroyed.

A later Express says:—

Of the fight on Monday, our informant states that Capt. Sturdivant's forces reached Smithfield at half past 11 o'clock, having driven the enemy from Scott's Factory four miles distant. Capt. Sturdivant demanded an immediate and unconditional surrender of all the enemy. Capt. Lee, of the 99th N. Y. infantry, who was in command, seeing all means of escape cut off, signed a paper surrendering, but just as he did so, the gunboat Smith Briggs hove in sight, and Capt. Lee refused to surrender. Capt. Sturdivant then opened on them with his artillery, firing down the main street of the town, the yankees being in position opposite the hotel. For a time the firing was sharp and rapid, the yankees returning our fire from a field piece and from the gunboat.

A courier was despatched behind the village, who discovered that the yankees were rushing to the gunboat. He immediately reported, when Capt. Sturdivant advanced rapidly to the creek with his artillery, and at the same time our infantry, two companies of the 31st N. C., came up, and picked the yankees off with most deadly effect. The third shot from Capt. Sturdivant's battery went through the steam chest of the Briggs, and the boat immediately surrendered. The land forces were not slow in following the example of the boat, and thus the entire party fell into our hands.

We killed of the enemy in all, about 35 or 40. Our loss was two killed, none wounded. One of the killed was Lieut. Perkins, attached to Col. Jordan's 31st N. C. regiment. Lieut. P. was ambushed just as he ascended the hill at Scott's Factory, a ball striking him in the thigh, and severing the main artery.

Notice to Exempts and persons not Enrolled.—It may not be generally known that all persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore from any cause whatever, are required to report themselves with the evidence of their claims to exemption, for the purpose of having their exemptions revised. Persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and now regularly detailed; those who have at any time been discharged from the army; those who have been discharged by Medical Boards for the examination of conscripts, as well as those who have furnished substitutes, are also required to report themselves for examination and enrollment.—*Rich. Whig.*

Spirit of the Tennessee Army.—A chaplain in the Tennessee army, writing from Dalton, Ga., to a friend in Richmond, gives the most cheering intelligence as to the patriotic and enthusiastic spirit of that army. As he has visited extensively among the troops, his opportunities of observation have been unusually favorable. Last fall he was accustomed to write gloomily; now, he expresses himself as follows: "A glorious, patriotic spirit now prevails in our army. About all the Tennessee soldiers have re-enlisted for the war, and other State troops are catching the fire. This is noble—glorious! God bless those brave men who have left home and all behind, and now driven from their State, are still determined to fight on, till all is won. We are safe. The enthusiastic spirit of 1861 is spreading abroad. We expect to whip Grant's army next spring, when the great fight comes off."

Emigration to New York.—During the past year the number of emigrants from Ireland to New York was 92,681; from Germany 38,236; from England, 18,252; from Scotland, 1,944; total, 155,223. In 1862, the total number was 76,206, showing an increase during the past twelve months of 78,917.

BRITISH OPINION.

[From the London Standard.]

The South seeks for disunion. It wishes to be left alone as a separate people. It does not desire the conquest, it does not aim at the humiliation of the North. It will never be satisfied with anything less than disunion—with the complete and unreserved recognition of the State rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the late United States. Disunion is inevitable. If every army of the South were dispersed; if the Northerns were to gain a hundred battles; if every city in the South were garrisoned by Northern troops, every river swept by Northern armaments, it would but delay for a time the accomplishment of the end, which is about as certain as that the sun rises. In the war of independence the English drove the Americans about like sheep, and occupied every strategic point in the States for months together. They were obliged in the end to give way to the indomitable will of a people determined to be free.

The Americans of that time were but a handful in comparison to the Southerners of to-day. You cannot hold down by any known force, ten millions of people who have sworn to achieve their independence. The armies of Lee and Johnston might be disbanded to-morrow; they might go, like Israel, "every man to his tent," and all the military operations of the Confederate Government be suspended. The Federals would be as far as ever from the conquest of the South. There would still be an enemy in every cottage, a rebel in every field. To reduce this whole population to a condition worse than that of negro slaves, would [illegible] on earth. It is not in the power of the North to make the South the Poland of America, nor, it it could be done, would it ever prove profitable or pleasant.

The time has now arrived when the politicians of the North are alive to the truth of what is told us by every man of Southern blood, that there is now between North and South so impassable a barrier of hatred that never under any circumstances, can they be reconciled and reunited. It is perhaps within the power of the Northern belligerents to drive their antagonists to such a last extremity of despair as that which maddened the people of Carthage when their extermination had been decreed by the Roman Senate. When every city has been sacked, every village given to the flames, every farm laid waste, when every Southern man has been slain in battle, every woman has offered herself up on the altar of her country, when every State south of the Potomac is a desert of ashes and corpses—then, and then only, may the North take possession. Those who think that there is a Providence that rules the world will not believe in the possibility of such a catastrophe.

The people of the North are all jubilant just now at the late successes of their armies. The disastrous defeats of the armies of McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker plunged them not very long ago into the depths of despair. In presuming on the subjugation of the South because Lee has retired and Vicksburg has fallen, they are as much in the wrong as they were in regarding these Southern victories as decisive of the war. With such power of raising armies, and so vast an extent of ground on which to deploy them, the war must go on indefinitely, so long as either North or South choose to continue it.

The fall of Vicksburg, of Port Hudson, and the opening of the Mississippi to the Federal armaments are great calamities to the Confederate cause in the West, because they cut off from the rest of the South those States which are west of the river. But, as in all contests where naval forces are brought into play, the North has an immense advantage over the South, these occurrences cannot be said to have been unforeseen. The defence of Vicksburg is one of the most heroic feats recorded in history. It is one of those struggles which, successful or unsuccessful, go to form the character and mature the spirit of a people. It is perhaps well for the South that it should meet with misfortunes and undergo heavy trials. It might have presumed too much on an unbroken tide of success, and, in its presumption, rushed upon its ruin. Its manful struggles have earned for it the sympathy of Europe and a place in history.

Centuries after it has emerged from its baptism of fire, and taken its proud place among the nations, the Southern father and the Southern mother will narrate to their children by the fireside, in burning words, the story of their ancestors' prowess, and bid them emulate the deeds of their fathers in the olden time. They will tell their sons of those conquering veterans of Virginia, those dauntless defenders of the blood-stained Mississippi bastions. They will tell their daughters how women of Charleston tore off their jewels for the war, how the women of New Orleans hurled defiance at the Northern tyrant in the midst of his troops. Those sons and daughters will then grow up into a people that will be worthy of those from whom they sprung. To us here in England there will be an abiding regret. We did not once stretch out a hand to aid the combatants in this noble struggle for independence. Even Northerners tell us now that we might have stopped the war long ago by the simple recognition of the South. We might have made these brave men our brothers and friends, detached them forever from their selfish kinsmen of the North. As partners in commerce, we should have become the providers of the world, when New York and Philadelphia were as desolate as Tyre and Sidon. We have left the South alone to win its spurs. Our neutrality is designated as selfish. If rightly understood, it is unselfish in the extreme—but it is now unwise and cruel.

Movements on the Mississippi.—It was reported some days ago that the Yankees had evacuated Corinth and abandoned the very extensive works they had constructed there. This movement obtains significance in connection with the further reports that the 16th army corps of the enemy has moved out from Memphis, and that a large force is rendezvousing at Vicksburg; under the command of Sherman. There are no less than three surmises of the designs of this concentration of force in the neighborhood of Vicksburg. One is that Sherman is about to descend the Mississippi with heavy and numerous transports for an attack on Mobile. Another is that he is on his route to Texas. A third theory is that he is concentrating troops at Vicksburg to co-operate with the forces in North Mississippi, *via* Jackson and Canton. This last supposition is, probably, the correct one. The fact that our cavalry have already encountered the Yankees at Messenger's ferry, on the Big Black, strengthens it; as does also, Gen. Polk's order declaring that no more passports will be granted to go outside the lines under any circumstances whatever.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Vice President Stephens.—This distinguished gentleman is now at his residence in Crawfordville, Georgia, and has recovered from his late illness, so as to be able to walk about, and resume to some extent correspondence with his friends.

Capture in Lee County.—The Abingdon Virginian, of the 28th ult., learns that General Jones' and Galtner's command captured a foraging party of Yankees in Lee county a few days ago, comprising about 100 prisoners, with their arms and equipments, horses, mules, wagons and all.

FROM THE 18th REGIMENT.

A friend has handed us a letter from Lane's Brigade, from which we make the following extracts:—

CAMP 18TH N. C. T., near Liberty Mills, Va.
Jan'y 23, 1864.

I have been in the army since the war began, and let me tell you that I have seen some pretty hard times too. You no doubt have heard of the many wonders performed by Jackson's "Foot Cavalry," and as my Brigade has been a part and parcel of that corps, I know something about how those prodigies were performed. Gen Jackson was the hardest master I have served under, but as he was the most successful, there was less complaining among the "Foot Cavalry" than by the troops of any other command. Our cause suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Gen. Jackson. Gen. Lee I look upon as being the greatest General of his time. For him I have a kind of filial affection. When I see him I could stand and look at him all day. The troops always cheer him at every opportunity; but as I have said of myself it seems to be with a kind of filial respect; but when "old Jack"—as he was called by the troops of his corps—made his appearance, it was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering. His very look seemed to arouse an enthusiasm which I have not seen in the war elsewhere. Gen. Jackson was without doubt the best executive officer of the Confederate army; when he undertook an enterprise his every energy was bent to the accomplishment of his purpose; he always struck his enemy where least expected, and came like an avalanche. He risked more than any other General; hence his unparallelled successes. [illegible] ranks to the position of 1st Lieut. My position did not come to me by accident; but I have worked hard—not for the position, but this hard service entitled me to it.

What do you think of the disaffected spirit in N. C.? it actually makes me hang my head in very shame when I hear troops from other States speak of affairs in N. C. It is very mortifying to us who have been struggling in the lists since the outbreak of hostilities, to see the conduct of some behind us at home using their every exertion to undo whatever we may have done for our country, and by their conduct prolonging the war to indefinite length of time—they who know nothing at all about the war, who have experienced none of the sad realities of the war. I hope the people of N. C. will show to the world that they are true to the cause in which they have lost so much of the richest of her blood, and that they will unanimously call Gov. Vance to preside over them another term. I look upon Gov. Vance as being one of the best officers who has ever filled the position in N. C.

Reported arrest of Gen. Toombs.—It was rumored in Richmond last week that Gen. Beauregard had arrested Gen. Robert Toombs for treason. [Gen. T. at present commands a regiment of State troops in Beauregard's Department.] The Examiner says that the *real* truth of the matter is "that Mr. Toombs attempted to get aboard a railroad train at Savannah, when he was intercepted by the guard, and finally put off the train." The Whig supposes that he was arrested, but not for treason—only for some violation of military law. The Enquirer has had the following account furnished to it:—

"Gen. Toombs had taken the cars in Savannah *without a passport*. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called, in the discharge of this duty, upon Mr. Toombs for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was Gen. Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia and no other Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with *passes and passports*, and that he would not procure a passport." The officer informed Gen. Toombs that his orders allowed him no discretion, but required of him not to permit *any man* to pass without a passport. Gen. Toombs, still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. A crowd of citizens and soldiers having collected, Gen. Toombs proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in disloyal and treasonable language. Gen. Beauregard being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard.

"An old lady, who was returning from visiting her soldier sons, witnessed the arrest. "Well, well, well" says the old lady, "they have got Bob Toombs. I heard him say he'd swallow the blood of all the Yankees that came South. Well, well, well! he can swallow all he sheds!" The remarks of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the midst of which the train moved off. The inexorable "military law" has the virtue of rigid equality, requiring and demanding of Gen. Lee no less than is exacted of the humblest private or the poorest citizen of the country. We have seen Gen. Lee stand and deliver his pass at the challenge of the street guard and exhibit his passport at the call of the guard on the cars, and this great and good soldier complied without complaint against the regulation, or the least incivility to the private who was discharging his duty.

"We sincerely hope there is no truth in this rumor as to Gen. Toombs' arrest. Gen. Beauregard is the friend of Gen. Toombs, and is not the officer to rashly exercise his authority; at the same time he is too much a soldier to permit any man to sap the foundation of authority by publicly expressing sentiments likely to excite mutiny and insubordination."

Declaration of Exchange.—A notice from our Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, declares exchanged all paroled officers, soldiers or civilians received at City Point before the 1st of January, 1864; all officers and men captured at Vicksburg who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November 1863, and all officers and men captured at Vicksburg, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Geo.

Getting his Back Up.—The Beast is getting furious at the persistence of the Confederate Government in refusing to recognize him in the matter of the cartel. The last flag of truce steamer brought a communication from him addressed to Commissioner Ould, wherein he threatens, if he is not recognized immediately, to withdraw all communication by flag of truce. Dreadful alternative! But better no communication at all than through the Beast.—*Rich. Exam'r.*

Right.—The officers of Strahl's Tennessee Brigade have passed resolutions that, if not re-elected they will serve in the ranks.

Spirits Turpentine and Wagon with excellent Tyre for Sale.

FOR particulars apply to J. McF. BAKER,
Craine's Creek, Moore, N. C.
Jan'y 30. 8-2tpd

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN
Nov 23, 1863 83-tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863 92tf

From the North.—Yankee dates are to the 1st inst. There is no news of interest except Lincoln's new call for troops, as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1864.

Ordered, that a draft of 500,000 men to serve three years or during the war be made on the 10th day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlsted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st day of March and not heretofore credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Herald says:

"The new order is but a consolidation of the two calls previously issued for 300,000 men, nearly half of whom were obtained by volunteering and re-enlistments, and which number, as well as those enlisted up to the 1st of March next, will be credited. Therefore the call virtually demands only 200,000 men. If the enlistment of soldiers is properly and vigorously advanced, there will be no need of any draft to fill the quota demanded by Mr. Lincoln."

Upon this announcement the Herald has a characteristic article about having "peace from Maine to the Rio Grande," and then "settling with England and France."

From East Tennessee.—The latest dispatch from Knoxville announces that the rebels had captured and driven off 800 head of cattle. Longstreet has "changed his front," and occupied the rich Valley of the Tennessee, upon which the Union army depended for subsistence.

Gold was quoted in New York on Saturday, at 157¼

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

THE following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned

By order COL MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.

E J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts. The attention of Commandants is especially directed to General Orders No. 7 A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information

ADJT AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND Va., Jan 25, 1864

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3d. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty-four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER, Adjt. & Insp. Gen.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit*, will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series, with the least delay practicable.

By order of Col JNO. S. PRESTON, Supt.
(Signed) C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
Jan'y 27. 3 1m

TEA SEED,
FROM THE
GENUINE CHINESE TEA PLANT,

Grown in the open ground, within three miles of Fayetteville, without any protection from cold or heat, rain or drought!

THE Plants which produced these Seed can be seen at Mr James M. Smith's residence near this place. *THE FLAVOR OF THE TEA IS EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED!*

Plant until 1st April in rich or good land, three seeds in a hill, one inch deep, seven feet each way and keep clean during the whole year

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 26 115tpd

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY.

Superior Court Office, January 26th, 1864.

BY virtue of a Commission issued by his Excellency, Governor Vance, authorizing and requiring a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held for the County of Harnett: It is ordered that such Court be held in the village of Lillington, on Monday the 15th February proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of ROB'T R HEATH, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for said State.

Witness, A. D. McLean, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lillington, this 26th January 1864.

A. D. McLEAN,
8 3tpd Clerk Sup'r Court Harnett Co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

AT February Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Bladen County the last will and Testament of the late David Sikes was admitted to probate, and the subscriber qualified as Executor of the same.

Persons indebted to the dec'd are notified to make early payment. Those having claims must present in due time or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery T. M. SIKES.
Bladen county, Feb. 2, 1864. 3-4tpd

STRAYED,

FROM my premises on Gillespie street, on Sunday last, a BLACK MILCH COW, with a bell around her neck, a white spot in her face and tail, feet white, and a slit and round mark on her ear. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to the owner.

MARY A. WRIGHT
Feb'y 3. 3 2t

Wood for Sale.

W. T. HORNE has 2 or 300 cords of WOOD, near C. B Mallett, Esq's residence, a good road, and down grade four miles from town; he is disposed to sell this wood cheap for fear of fire—$3 a cord at the place or one half for the other delivered in town—also he has a lot of 4 4 Sheeting that may be bartered for corn or bacon.
Jan'y 30. 2 4t

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, two miles from the Market House, containing 5 rooms, 2 pantries and other conveniences. Possession given immediately.

Apply to N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street
Feb 3 3-3ti

TO HIRE,

UNTIL the 1st Jan'y next, one NEGRO GIRL aged 15, also one NEGRO WOMAN with one child 18 months old. WM. WARDEN
Feb'y 2. 3 2tpd

☞ **The Minutes of the Cedar Creek Baptist Association are ready for delivery at the store of P. Taylor.** R. McDANIEL, Clerk.
Feb'y 3. 2t

THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION.

The Richmond papers have the following official dispatch received from Kinston on the 3d:

To Gen'l S. Cooper: I made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Newbern, with Hoke's Brigade and a part of Corse's and Clingman's and some artillery. I met the enemy in force at Batchelor's Creek, and killed and wounded about one hundred, and captured 13 officers, 280 privates, 14 negroes, 2 rifled pieces and caissons, 300 stand of small arms, 4 ambulances, 2 wagons, 55 animals, a quantity of clothing, the camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwriter.

Our loss is 35 killed and wounded.

G. E. PICKETT, Maj. Gen. Com.

The Raleigh Confederate has the following from Col. D. K. McRae, one of its Editors:

On Monday morning we started for Halifax, to attend a special term of Court, but hearing for the first time, at Goldsboro', that an expedition had started towards Newbern with a view to its capture, we changed our course for Kinston, intending to participate in the interesting ceremony.

If the purpose of the expedition was to take Newbern, it has not succeeded; but much has been accomplished. The enemy have been driven panic stricken from encampments which they seemd to have erected with the idea of permanent and undisturbed occupancy. Two choice pieces of artillery, with about seventy five horses, large quantties of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, wagons and equipage, have been captured and about four hundred prisoners of all ranks, from Lt Colonel down; a first class gunboat destroyed on the very beach under the guns of their fortifications, and the crew brought off with a loss on our part of only about thirty or forty killed and wounded—among the former of whom, it is true we are obliged to enumerate Col Shaw. Altogether, it was a useful, and though not fully successful, was an important and glorious achievement.

It is not invidious in us to claim for our two Brigadiers—Hoke and Clingman—the performance of all they were required to accomplish. Indeed, the execution by Gen. Hoke of the difficult task of clearing the road at Bachelor's Bridge, was skillful and brilliant. His rout of the enemy—the pursuit of the fugitives, and the advance of these brigades to within range of the fortifications around the town, were successful exemplifications of the ardor and courage of our troops when well handled, and of their superiority over the foe.

The result of the expedition is as we have given above. If there be explanations to give, or to be required, the public should wait to hear before condemning any. *In the meantime, the "Yankee brethren" about Newborn have had a sound thrashing and a most awful scare.

From Bertie.—On Saturday last a party of yankees went to Windsor, Bertie county, in boats, while another party landed on the Roanoke river about eight miles below and marched on the town, where they made a junction with those that went up in boats. They burnt up some meat and destroyed some sault in Windsor, and captured and carried off the Rev. Cyrus Watters of the Episcopal Church—also Dr. Turner Wilson and L. S. Webb, Esq., Cashier of the Bank, and some one or two others. They attacked Capt. Bowers' camp and routed the small force there, but Capt. B. being reinforced by a small cavalry force, after some sharp firing the yankees retired. Fears are entertained that these raids and arrests will become frequent there, unless more protection is afforded the country.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Affair with a Gunboat.—On Friday night the gunboat Flora Temple anchored at Cherry Grove where she remained quiet until 11a. m., Saturday, when she weighed anchor, and steamed up the Chuckatuck as high as Mr. David Corbell's place, where the creek being too narrow, she made fast on his landing and worked her way around. The yankees on board were in high glee—laughing, whistling and dancing. Several members of the Signal Corps who were concealed in the bushes near by, waited until the Flora got abreast of them when they opened upon the invaders, firing at them 80 rounds, and killing and wounding ten or twelve before she could get beyond range. The pilot and wheelsman were both killed, and others could be heard shrieking and screaming loudly. After getting out of range, the Flora Temple threw one shell and two discharges of grape, but did no damage. The boat then proceeded as fast as steam could carry her directly to Old Point.

Petersburg Express, 4th.

Captures of Yankees in East Tennessee.—On the 26th ult. Major Day captured Tazewell, East Tennessee, with a number of prisoners and stores. Tazewell is within twelve miles of Cumberland Gap. We have noticed the arrival of two hundred and sixty-five prisoners in Lynchburg within the last few days, captured by our forces in East Tennessee.

Escape of Prisoners.—The Danville Appeal says about sixty of the Yankee prisoners, confined in the tobacco factory of that place, made their escape Thursday night the 28th ult., after the fashion of Morgan. They dug a tunnel for about fifty feet, struck the surface of the earth in the yard of Mr. J. W. Pace, which was outside the line of sentinels and protected from their view by a plank fence.

From Gen. Longstreet's Army.—A correspondent, writing from Carter's Station, Tenn., the 22d ult., to the Columbia Carolinian, says "Gen. Longstreet is being rapidly reinforced. More than 7,000 have already passed through Bristol to join their respective commands. So I am informed by the Quartermaster at that place.

"Last Saturday and Sunday the enemy made an attempt to drive Gen. Longstreet from his comfortable winter quarters, but they were gallantly met and driven back with considerable loss. Our own loss was quite small.

"Full supplies of clothing and shoes for Gen. Longstreet's troops are rapidly arriving; also money to pay them off. Many of the men have suffered much from the want of these things. I hear that the feet of some of the men have been so badly frost-bitten as to necessitate amputation."

Cotton Card Factory.—We are pleased to learn, that the company lately established at this place, for the laudible object of supplying our people with Cotton Cards, have so far succeeded, through their Agent Mr. J. H. Roberts, that by the latter part or the middle of next week the manufactory will be in full operation.

In August last Mr. Roberts left this State for Bermuda, and returned during last month, having secured four machines with a large quantity of Card material. Two of the machines are now safely in Fayetteville. One, we regret to say, was captured by the enemy. The other is in a way of safety.

The Cards manufactured by this company, we learn, will be as good, if not quite as neat, as yankee make.—*North Carolinian.*

Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee recently presented 37 pair of gloves, made with her own hands, to a detail of men from the 53d regiment North Carolina troops, engaged in rebuilding the Plank Road, near Orange C. H., Va.

Newspapers.—Before the war there were 75 newspapers published in Mississippi, now there are only 9.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.—Still the good work goes on with enthusiasm. The old veterans are devoting themselves to the cause by Regiments and Brigades. Of the North Carolina Troops, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, are the Brigade of Lane, consisting of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th Regiments; the Brigade of Ramseur, 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th Regiments; all of Rodes's and nearly all of Wilcox's Divisions; and the 47th Reg't of Kirkland's Brigade.

These are exhilarating signs. They show that the army is fully alive to the necessity of fighting this war to a successful termination; they have seen too much of the malignity of the enemy to trust them for a moment; they prefer offering up their lives in manhood's noblest struggle, for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, rather than to endure a living death of such infamy as subjugation would entail. All honor to the gallant veterans! May their patriotism be rewarded with new victories, and a speedy peace founded upon independence and eternal separation from the yankees!

Gen Rodes has addressed the following complimentary letter to Gens' Ramseur and Johnston, commanding North Carolina Brigades in his Division:—

Brig Generals Ramseur and Johnston:

"Generals—It is my pride to have been associated with your two brigades, as comrade or as commander, from the bloody field of Williamsburg, through all the trials of this arduous war, up to the present moment. I claim, in both capacities, the privilege of offering my heartfelt congratulations on learning that, rising superior to domestic faction and to present hardships, they have stepped forward almost to a man, as the pioneers of re-enlistment for your State.

The name of North Carolina, impressed on the heart of the people amidst the fire and blood of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg by your respective commands, has been indelibly engraved this day by a victory over self more ennobling and more enduring. May it prove the seed of a fruitful harvest, striking terror abroad, bringing peace and concord at home.

R. E. RODES, Maj. Gen.

SPASMODIC.—Lincoln's call for 500,000 more men shows the extremity to which yankeedom is again reduced by the valor of our glorious armies. We think this will make near two millions of men called for from first to last to conquer about four millions of men, women and children, all told of whites, in the Confederacy. In truth, the yankee soldiers consider that it is quite as much their duty to make war upon the women and children as upon the men of the Confederacy. As the million and a half have failed to conquer us, so will the additional half million, should Lincoln ever get them, which is doubtful. Besides, as each soldier costs a thousand dollars a year, five hundred thousand more would add five hundred millions of dollars to the yankee expenses. We are satisfied that they can't stand this addition, but will soon break down under it.

The Richmond Enquirer regards this new call for troops as an indication of the desperate embarrassments of the yankee government in procuring men. The January draft had been postponed in the hope that large bounties would induce the soldiers now in the army to re-enlist; and this draft shows that they have generally refused to do so. The war has become unpopular. "Draft has supplanted bounties, as bounties superseded volunteering. First, patriotism; next, money; and last, force: these are the three features that characterize the war among our enemies. Patriotism ran its course last year, and expired with McClellan's failure on the Peninsula. Another year was gotten over by bounties. Bounties are now played out to a very considerable degree. Draft has this year to run its course, and will either expire with the Presidential election or overthrow the party that is dragging the men from their homes to continue a war of which the people are heartily tired. Confederate victories this Spring will end the war spirit, and fully and completely develop the prospects of an early peace. Every effort of every man should be devoted for this year to the cause. The united exertion of all the people, the revival of the spirit of 1861, will crown our efforts of this year with peace. More depends upon the Spring campaign than ever before waited upon the conflict of arms. If the Confederate armies are victorious, Lincoln will be defeated in the Presidential election, the draft will be useless as means of recruiting his army, and peace will follow. If we are defeated, Lincoln will be re-elected, the draft become a powerful means of securing men, and the war indefinitely prolonged."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE ABANDONED.—The non-interference of the United States in the French invasion and conquest of Mexico has been a tacit abandonment of the braggadocia pretensions set up for forty years past, that the United States would not allow any European power to interfere with the internal affairs of any nation on this Continent, or to acquire any territory in it. This pretension is now abandoned in terms as well as tacitly, in a letter from Seward to Gen. Banks, commander of the yankee army in Texas, on the frontier of Mexico, in which the General is ordered to abstain from any interference with Mexican affairs. "In this conflict," says Seward, "we take no part, and, on the contrary, we practice absolute non-interference and non-intervention." Similar instructions have been written by Seward to the U. S. Ministers in France and Mexico.

How the lofty pride and arrogance of the yankee nation have been humbled by the loss of the Confederacy! Three years ago the French invasion of Mexico would have been resisted. Now it is submitted to with a forced humility.

CAPTURED SLAVES.—Mr. Curry of Alabama has introduced in Congress a preamble and resolutions setting forth the difficulty interposed by the Lincoln government to the exchange of prisoners, viz: that they require that slaves who have been armed by the yankees and are captured by our forces, shall be regarded as prisoners of war. The resolutions declare that "the emancipation of the negro slaves within the Confederate States, by the enemy, is not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but is properly classed, by writers on public law, including the most eminent publicists of the United States, among such acts as 'putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or as assassinate.'" The refusal of the Executive to entertain any proposition to treat them as prisoners of war is approved; at the same time that it is declared not to be the intention to exclude from treatment as prisoners of war such free-colored persons and their officers as were not resident within the Confederate States at the commencement of the war.

This is clearly taking the true ground, both as to free-colored soldiers and armed slaves.

THE TELEGRAPH.—After two years of exertion in various quarters we have at last succeeded, through our excellent Governor, in procuring the establishment of a line of telegraph from this place to Raleigh. The wires were set to work on Friday last, and the first dispatch we had the pleasure of receiving was an announcement of the arrival of another Steamer with a valuable cargo for the State.

In a few days we hope to make arrangements by which our readers shall have regularly the advantage of our improved facilities for obtaining news. Col. Thrasher will not sell us his news unless we print a daily paper, although we propose to pay him precisely the same amount as if we did. Before resorting to that, which we shall do very unwillingly, we are waiting the result of other negotiations.

The Daily North Carolinian of this place made its appearance on Friday last. On Saturday it had Richmond dispatches by the telegraph just completed to this place. Our neighbor's types look all the better for their three years' rest.

THE MILITARY BILL.—The Richmond papers mention a report that the House has passed the Senate military bill much amended, and *all* exemptions stricken out.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the military committee reported against the passage of Mr. Smith's bill in relation to farmers' substitutes. A bill for the organization of a General Staff for armies in the field was passed unanimously. The House passed a number of resolutions of thanks to soldiers whose re-enlistments by regiments, brigades, and divisions, were announced—among others to "the gallant brigade of North Carolina troops commanded by Brig. Gen'l S. D. Ramseur, in the army of Northern Virginia, for their devoted patriotism in unanimously offering their services to the Confederacy for the war, after having already signalized their patriotic zeal, fortitude and valor on many fields of battle and in many scenes of strife."

Mr. Wright of Ga., says the Richmond Examiner, introduced "the following extraordinary resolutions. The House went into secret session before taking any action upon them:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, in a late public communication, did declare that no propositions for peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when, in truth, such propositions were prevented from being made by the President of the United States, in that he refused to hear, or even to receive, two commissioners, appointed to treat expressly of the preservation of amicable relations between the two Governments.

"Nevertheless, that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative men of the North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the two Governments it is that urges on a war unparalleled for the fierceness of the conflict, and intensifying into a sectional hatred unsurpassed in the annals of mankind. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them by representatives equal to their representatives and Senators in their respective Congress at ——, on the —— day of —— next, to consider,

"First: Whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

"Second: In the event of such recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Gov't, founded upon the equality and sovereignty of the States; but if this cannot be done, to consider,

"Third: Whether they cannot agree upon treaties, offensive, defensive and commercial.

"Resolved, In event of the passage of these resolutions, the President be requested to communicate the same to the Government at Washington, in such manner as he shall deem most in accordance with the usages of nations; and, in the event of their acceptance by that Government, he do issue his proclamation of election of delegates, under such regulations as he may deem expedient.

On Thursday, nothing of interest in open session of either House. In secret session, it is said that the Senate had greatly amended and passed the currency bill from the House, to which body it goes back for further consideration. The House is said to have served the Senate Military bill in the same way.

On Friday the Senate passed the General Appropriation Bill from the House. Nothing else of interest occurred in either House in open session on Friday or Saturday.

A USEFUL AND PATRIOTIC MAN.—The Hon Howell Cobb, formerly Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, now a General in the Confederate service, is making noble speeches in various parts of the State of Georgia, stirring up that ardent patriotism which burned so brightly at the beginning of the war but which of late has seemed somewhat to slumber. The following account of his speech in Sumter county shows what a great soul he possesses and how his example was infectious with the people. Oh for such a man in every Confederate State!

"A large number of the citizens of old Sumter assembled at the Court-House on last Saturday to hear an address from Gen. Howell Cobb. His theme, of course, was the war, the state of the country, the dangers that threaten us and the means of relief. It was a most patriotic and eloquent speech, such as few men in the Confederacy could equal, and none surpass. He said our destiny was mainly in the hands of the farmers, and that our success in this terrible war depended upon them to sustain our army. And to "prove his faith by his works," he proposed to sell the Government 20,000 pounds of bacon, and 20,000 bushels of corn, at just whatever price it was disposed to pay him, and if the Government could pay him nothing, *give* it to it. The Government should have it, price or no price.

He also agreed to let the Inferior Court of this county have 1000 pounds of bacon at 25 cents a pound, and 1000 bushels of corn at 50 cents a bushel, for the soldiers' families of the county.

After the address the planters of the county held a meeting and passed two resolutions:

1. That they furnish the Government with all their surplus corn and bacon at the Government price, leaving it entirely with the Government to fix the price.

2. That they will furnish the soldiers' families with corn, at 50 cents a bushel, and bacon at 25 cents a pound.

The speech had the desired effect on the planters of Sumter."

ANOTHER "ELEGANT EXTRACT."—The last Raleigh Standard says:—

"The Observer says we have "confessed that we used to abuse Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer and others, as untrue to the South." This is not true."

That is not what the Observer said, and very shabby conduct is it in the Standard to profess to quote our statement, and begin at the very middle of our sentence, where there is not even a comma, and end by omitting the material part of the sentence. Here is what the Observer said, referring to some mis-statements made by the Standard as to the private business of the Editors of the Observer:—

"Some of these days, for 'party purposes' the Standard may admit that it made them only for "party purposes," just as some time ago we are informed that it confessed that it used to abuse Gov. Graham, Mr. Badger, Gov. Vance, Mr. Gilmer and many others as untrue to the South, not because they were so, but, for "party purposes."

Now let us see whether our informant told the truth. We take proof that he did

From the Raleigh Standard, April 23, 1862.

"*The Register and Gov. Graham.*—The Editor of the Register is resorting to the files of the Standard in 1846, for the purpose of showing what we then thought and said of Gov. Graham. * * * Now, we admit that we used every word which the Register has copied from the Standard against Gov. Graham. We did so in the heats of party strife, and for party purposes."*

We think that is enough. It is scarcely worth while to waste time looking over old issues of the Standard for similar confessions as to the causes of its malignant abuse of the others named. The point we made against the Standard is fully established. And what a position has the Standard chosen for itself! Is there another in all the bounds of North Carolina that would confess to having abused a political opponent, not because that opponent *deserved* abuse, but "FOR PARTY PURPOSES?" How corrupt to *do* this—how shameless to confess it!

* The portion omitted, for which we have substituted three asterisks, is merely some abuse of the Editor of the Register.

A MELANCHOLY RELAPSE.—The Raleigh Standard declines to correct its untruthful statements as to the private business affairs of the Editors of this paper. It declines to avail itself of the proper sources of correct information as to the private matters in question, though its own file is one of the deposits of information to which we referred it. It declines to copy our reply to its statements—(which statements were copied in full, every word, into the Observer)—though it had solemnly pledged itself but a few weeks ago to copy in full every article in the Observer to which it might deem it a duty to reply. It prefers to repeat its untruthful statements. Well, let them pass. It is scarcely worth while to trouble our readers with another refutation of them. We are not greatly surprised or much concerned at the Standard's course, though it *is* sad to see a newspaper, which had latterly risen to a considerable degree of respectability, fall back into old low habits and employ itself in prying into our smoke-house and corn-crib and other branches of our private business. Next, we suppose, it will extend its researches to our wardrobe. By way of assisting it to correct information on the subject, shall we furnish it with the names of our tailor and shoemaker?

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KIRKLAND'S BRIGADE, A. N. Va.

Messrs. Editors: "All quiet on the front." Our brigade has just gone on picket, to remain several weeks. The change from our comfortable winter quarters in the bleak hills on the Rapidan is very sensibly felt. Our men are well supplied with clothing, but I regret to say many of them are barefooted—without shoes and socks. We have been expecting shoes from the government for months, but they come in slowly—occasionally a pair or two to a company. Doubtless our authorities are doing all they can to supply these articles, so indispensable to our comfort, especially at this season and in this climate, but from some cause the supply is insufficient. Cannot the friends at home of these brave men do something in the way of furnishing them with good, large, wide bottomed shoes? Many of the army shoes are almost worthless, being too small, and bottoms too narrow.

The men here are in fine spirits, and our ranks, although so severely thinned at Gettysburg and Bristoe, are fast filling up; many of the wounded are returning to duty and are as ready and willing as before to "strike until the last armed foe expires." Let our people at home lay aside their bickering and unnecessary murmuring, and give us and the government as hearty and cheerful support; and we promise them that all shall be well in the end.

We see no good reason why there should be such a flutter among the principals of substitutes as to a violation of contract in their case, on the part of the government—admitting it to be a violation. Our contract with the government was also violated, so to speak, in April '62; yet seeing that our services were indispensable to the salvation of the country, we acquiesced with very little reluctance, and we say to those who furnished substitutes, and who up to this time have been mere cyphers in this struggle, come forward, gentlemen, buckle on your armor, and show us of what materials you are made. Your country demands your services in this trying hour, and gold and silver cannot pay the debt you owe her. The Confederacy was a "great institution" until it became apparent that every man had to put his own veritable shoulder to the wheel, and that many of the small cracks through which many were sneaking out of service, were likely to be closed; when these things became evident, the sentiments of many a pseudo-patriot underwent some very material changes.

Yours truly, PLEBEIAN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH N. C. TROOPS, Feb. 1, 1864.

Messrs Editors: Saturday about 2 o'clock we received orders to prepare 2 days' rations and be ready to march at a moment's warning, the yankees having crossed Robeson river and were advancing by way of Madison C. H. Everything was ready to march in a few moments, but no further orders were received during the day and we finally concluded that it was a false alarm. On Sunday morning, while hearing Brother Jones preach, a courier made his appearance in camp with the intelligence that the enemy were at Jack's Shop in heavy force, advancing on our pickets at Liberty Mills. Our Brigade was soon under orders and ready to whip the cowards back as usual, but as the enemy concluded not to fight the Lee side of the Rapid Ann was not healthy and changed direction to the right and are supposed to be making a raid up the river in the direction of Danville. Their force consists of about 700 cavalry. We are much inclined to think from not giving us a call, that we are faring finely and don't wish to be troubled by them. Our Reg't is in good health and spirits; I think they will all re-enlist the first opportunity that is given them, and I hear that Col. Barry is going to give us a chance this afternoon if the yankees are willing, and I think they ought to be for some of them are re-enlisting I understand. I don't feel quarrelsome these days, and if the yankees are willing we will stay in our quarters till April or May. That will be as long as "Mr. Bob" can content himself, always about that time of the year the old man gets fidgety and starts out hunting beef. I must say that I am not so fond of beef; perhaps if I could ride to hunt it, I would become fond of it. We "tar heels" always go with Mas' Robert to take care of him, and the old man has never been disappointed in cherry trees and he believes I can't say about the blue bellies but can say that cherry brandy went very well at Gettysburg, and I am inclined to think went too well for the good of the service.

Truly yours, LADBROG.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—We have heard it estimated that the outward cargo of the Ad-Vance, on her every trip, is worth five times as much in England as the cost of what she brings back. And we can well believe it, since we learn that she has just gone out with upwards of 700 bales of cotton, worth in England about $200,000. Cotton is now dear abroad, whilst the shoes and blankets and cloths purchased by Gov. Vance are cheap there. It results that the State must be accumulating a fund of sterling exchange in England. Probably the cotton did not cost as much in currency as it produces in gold in England. And as the government pays for the supplies furnished to the soldiers, the operation is evidently not a losing one. The good fortune which has attended this sagacious enterprize of the Governor is as marked as its effect in distinguishing the N. Carolina troops as the best clad of any in the army.

THE MEAT QUESTION.—The Richmond Enquirer calls upon the people to hold neighborhood meetings to ascertain what surplus meat they have, after retaining the smallest quantity that will serve their families, and to turn over that surplus to the army. As the soldiers have enlisted, let the people feed them, and feed them liberally, bountifully. This is *their* way to fight the battle, as fully as important a way as that of the soldiers, without any of the dangers. What neighborhood—what man—will start it?

THE GREENSBORO' MEETING.—Jas. A. Long, Esq., who presided over this meeting, states in the Patriot that the noises that interrupted the meeting and prevented the speeches from being heard, proceeded from "a few, and the most of them boys."

FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.—A letter of business from a subscriber in Lincoln county, says:—

"The Convention scheme is an "ambition that o'erleaps itself." A decided reaction is going on in this part of the State. * * The thing is played out."

DISTURBANCE IN GASTON COUNTY.—A business letter from a subscriber in Gaston county, 2d instant, says:

"Notice was given a few days ago that a *Convention Holden Meeting* would be held at the county seat (Dallas) on the 30th January. Some two dozen persons attended, and after organizing and ready to proceed to business some half a dozen soldiers entered the Court House and deliberately walked up to the clerk's table and gathered up all the papers placed there for the action of the meeting and took others from the hands of some of the members of the meeting, and tore them into ribbons and stamped them under their feet. The meeting was broken up in short order, without action on the resolutions sent out from Raleigh. It was all done in a quiet way; no disturbance was made. I presume the next meeting will be private."

Another letter says that they were "soldiers on furlough."

THE OBSERVER'S CIRCULATION.—The Standard will have it that our circulation is decreasing. Well, if it please the Standard to think so, it is welcome to the gratification. People who chastise children sometimes quiet their lamentations with a stick of candy to suck or a toy to play with. The Standard is in need of that sort of soothing. When it recovers from the pain of the drubbing it has received from the people and the Observer, we will again refer it for correct information to the Post Master and paper maker. We don't know whether the Standard receives the letters "from all parts of the State" which it mentions as informing it that the Conservatives are dropping the Observer by hundreds. We have our doubts as to the letters. But we *know* that if it receive such letters they are as little worthy of reliance as the Standard itself—they are utterly false.

The Standard insists upon it also that we are losing money on the Observer by furnishing it to subscribers at less than cost. Did it not occur to the Standard that it gave a flat contradiction to this pet notion by also insisting that we do not raise the price for fear of losing our subscribers? Plain people will wonder why we should fear to lose subscribers if we lose money by them. Each one certainly adds to our labor; and the Standard will have it that each one adds to our loss. What fools must we be to wish to retain them or to increase their number as we do largely every day.

There is an old saying that people of a certain habit which shall be nameless should have good memories. But the Standard, which is a slave to the habit, seems not to have sufficient memory to keep to the same story from the beginning to the end of a single paragraph. Who can wonder at its forgetfulness of what it used to say in 1861?

To the Observer we say, "cease, viper, you bite a file."—*Raleigh Standard, 5th inst*

The Standard is altogether mistaken. *We* are not biting a file. It is *a file* which is biting the Standard—a file of the Standard. Following the Standard to the animal kingdom for an illustration, we add that it seems to be "dog eat dog."

From Eastern North Carolina.—Very little more is known of the late expedition below Kinston than is furnished by the dispatch from Gen. Pickett and Col. McRae's letter in preceding page. The Richmond Whig publishes the following official report by Commander Wood, C. S. N., of the destruction of the gunboat mentioned in the dispatch of Gen. Pickett:

KINSTON, Feb'y 4.—Hon. S. R. Mallory: The force under my command boarded and captured, last night, the United States gunboat Underwriter, four guns and ninety men and officers.

Her position was within musket range of several strong works; one of which was raking the vessel during the time we had possession, and her not having steam up caused me to burn her.

Our loss is 20 killed and wounded, and 4 missing; the enemy's unknown. J. TAYLOR WOOD.

And the same paper has the following dispatch from Gen. Whiting in relation to the operations of a portion of his command below Newbern:—

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 4.—To Gen. S. Cooper: On the 2d inst., Gen. Martin, with the 17th and 42d, and Col. Jackson's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport river.

W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. Gen.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th says that an official dispatch has been received that our forces under Gen. Pickett have returned to Kinston. They succeeded in bringing off safely all the captures.

TRAITORS EXECUTED.—Among the prisoners captured by our forces near Newbern, were several deserters from our army. We learn by an officer just from the spot, that two of these have already been executed and others are undergoing trial.

The North Carolinians in the Affair at Smithfield.—An eye witness of the fight, called upon us yesterday, and placed in possession of such information as enables us to award the praise due to the gallant North Carolinians who participated. They consisted of Companies E, I and C, of the 31st N. C., and were commanded by Capt. Isaac Pipkin, of Murfreesboro, Hertford county. These companies left camp at Ivor, at 8½ o'clock, Monday morning, and made a forced march to Smithfield, 14 miles, by 11½ a. m. All, though much jaded and fatigued, they marched into the fight with an alacrity worthy of fresh troops. As soon as the Smith Briggs neared the wharf, Capt. Pipkin ordered his men to within 80 yards of the boat, and commanded them to allow no Yankee to take the wheel or man the guns. The order was promptly obeyed, and the helmsman, a tall fellow of dark complexion, no sooner attempted to turn the boat around, than he was shot down. Several then made an effort to man the guns, but instantly shared the fate of the pilot. In fact, no yankee showed his head, who was not speedily greeted with a minnie ball. In the mean time, Brandwaple's Battery of two guns was playing upon the steamer with terrible effect, and in a few minutes, the Captain finding the place too warm to live in, lowered the stars and stripes, and ran up the white flag.

The Smith Briggs was a new boat, and is represented to have been a model of beauty and speed. She was built three months ago, and with her elegant outfit, armament, etc., stood the yanks Government $125,000. She carried two guns—a 32 pounder Parrott, and a rifled piece of the same calibre. Capt. Pipkin and his men applied the torch with great relocance, as she would have proved a most valuable acquisition to the Confederate Government.—*Pet. Ex., 6th.*

From the Southwest—Supposed Demonstration against Mobile.—MOBILE, Feb'y 4.—Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson; neither were destroyed, but everything carried off—stock, farming implements, and household furniture.

The yankee cavalry in strong force crossed the Big Black yesterday or the day before, and were met by Jackson's cavalry, when a lively fight took place.

MOBILE, Feb'y 5.—A dispatch to the News, dated Clinton, Feb'y 4, says that Sherman's two corps, under McPherson and Hurlbut, are advancing. Gen. Jackson has fought them all day. They made but two miles today, and camp to night 6 or 8 miles below Clinton. Prisoners report them 30 000 strong. Gen Ross whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday in a hand to hand fight with pistols.

MOBILE, Feb'y 5.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, Feb'y 4, says that the enemy commenced crossing the Big Black yesterday. They threw over 6 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 2 batteries at the railroad bridge, and attempted to cross Messinger's but failed, and are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's. The city is full of rumors and excitement.

The Affair in Hardy County.—From a gentleman who recently left the Valley we have some particulars of the fight at Williamsport, Hardy county, on Saturday last. The fight on our side was chiefly with cavalry, and the artillery attached to Gen. Rosser's brigade. Our loss in killed and wounded it is thought will not exceed 40, while, by their own confession, the enemy lost in this way not less than 80. The captures amount to 197 prisoners, and 107 wagons, nearly all of them heavily loaded with commissary supplies. With 80 of these wagons, the teams were captured, and have been brought safely through to Harrisonburg.—*Rich. Dispatch, 6th.*

The yankees say they recaptured these on the 8d. Gen. Lee says otherwise on the 6th.

The Capture by Gen. Early.—We are still without confirmation or particulars of the success of the expedition reported to have been sent by Gen. Early into Northwestern Virginia. The Lynchburg Republican of Wednesday says: "Passengers by the Orange train last night state that authentic intelligence was received in Staunton Monday night that Gen. Early had captured a considerable force of yankees, reported to be from 500 to 600, at or near Moorefield, in Hampshire county. It is stated, also, that he took at the same time a large number of horses and cattle, and a considerable amount of commissary and quartermaster stores. The report comes to us in such a form as to entitle it to credence, though we could obtain no definite particulars of the affair."

From Charleston—Yankee Gunboat on Shore.—CHARLESTON, Feb'y 6th.—There has been a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to be the burning of a yankee Hospital.

A gunboat in Edisto River is lying high and dry, and it is supposed she will be destroyed.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The news from the Peninsula indicates that Butler is getting restless to win fame on the North side of the James as he did at Bethel in the first battle of the war, and as he has just done at Smithfield. There are signs of a movement from Williamsburg in this direction that may give us a chance to recover some of our runaway slaves.

Sentinel.

Department of Southwest Virginia.—The President has relieved Gen. Jones and assigned Maj. General John C. Breckinridge to the command.

Habeas Corpus.—It is reported that the House Judiciary Committee, in secret session, has reported a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. [Doubtful. Not likely to pass, if true.]

The Currency Question.—The Senate has passed a substitute for the financial bill from the House. We do not know what are the points of difference between the House and Senate schemes, but trust they are not irreconcilable.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the North.—Northern dates to the 4th represent the "Holstein question" as more than ever threatening to the peace of Europe. The Prussian and Austrian Envoys had left Denmark. The London stock market was in a state of feverish excitement in consequence.

The yankees say that the attempt to take Newbern was "handsomely repulsed." Gold unchanged.

The Baltimore American of the 4th says that the rebels have captured and burned the steamer Levi on the Kanawha river. Brig. Gen Scammon (yankee) and one of his staff were captured with the boat.

[Condensed from this morning's North Carolinian.]

Yankees refusing to Re-enlist.—MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Feb. 4.—A scouting party from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, states that Wilcox's ninth army corps has been mustered out of service and have gone home, very few having re-enlisted, notwithstanding the large bounties and the land warrants offered them. The enemy's cavalry force has been largely diminished by this.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—In the English Court of Exchequer, on the 11th, judgment was given, *refusing* a new trial in the Alexandra case, and the ship would be released.

We rather think the decision in this case covers the cases of the detained iron-clads.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—December 28th, in hospital at Washington City, Corporal John W. Cox, of the 2d Reg't, in the 20th year of his age. His death was caused by wounds received at the battle of Kelly's Ford, Va., on the 7th November.

In Virginia, 4th May, from a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Daniel M. Little, in his 25th year, of the 57th Reg't.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR BENEFIT OF Mrs. TUNNELL, OF "BETHEL" MEMORY.

Amount heretofore acknowledged,	$580
John McDaniel,	25

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Your correspondent "Civic," in his communication on Habeas Corpus, has made some egregious blunders, notwithstanding all "his peculiar opportunities to inform himself." Hence, I would suggest to him that if in future he would be more minute in his researches for information, he could impart his knowledge more effectually to others, which would secure for him a name more renowned than all his evasiveness, or strenuous endeavors to slander his neighbors because they, like himself, are not in the war. Now, I am not one of those who have taken the benefit of this writ of "Habeas Corpus," yet I reside in the "certain locality," am well acquainted with those whose character he has endeavored to impeach with "hard swearing," and feel no hesitation in boldly asserting that there is no one of their acquaintance who would not as soon rely on their veracity as on your correspondent.

JUSTICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Socks and Gloves from the following ladies; Mrs. Nancy Kennedy, Mrs M E Pemberton, Miss J A Colvin, Mrs Dr J A McRae, Mrs Jacob Otterburg, and from Mr Wm McIntyre 18 setts Knitting Needles.

DIVIDEND.—The Farmers Bank of N. C., 5 per cent.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., by R. M. Orrell, Esq., Mr. RETUS JONES to Miss ALICE TURLEY.

At the residence of her father, Jos. C. Lee, Esq., on the 27th ult., in Robeson county, by Rev. John Oliver, Mr. ASA GORE to Miss SARAH JEWETT LEE.

In Haywood, on the 27th ult., at the residence of Obadiah Farrar, by Rev. Gaston Farrar, Mr. WM. B. FARRAR to Miss MARTHA D. WATSON, all of Chatham county.

At the bride's residence, on the 1st of Feb. by the Rev. Lewis Scarborough, Mr. NATHANIEL CLEGG, of Chatham, to Mrs. SARAH A. HAWKINS of Cabarrus, daughter of Capt. Rob't Marsh, of Chatham.

January 28th, by the Rev. Henry Covington, Mr. J. B. LONG, of Richmond county, to Miss MAGGIE M. RANSFORD, of Sumter District, S. C.

In Wilkes county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Capt. T. S. Bouchelle, 1st N. C. Infantry, and Miss SALLIE A. daughter of Major Joseph W. Hackett.

At Greensboro,' Ala., on the 13th ult., Lieut. Gen'l WM. J. HARDEE, C. S. A., to Miss MARY T. LEWIS of Greensboro'—formerly of North Carolina.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 22d ult., of bronchitis, REUBEN NASH, aged 7 years 1 month and 29 days, son of Jas. A. and Eliza Dalgit Rose'r.

Of typhoid pneumonia, on the 1st inst., at his father's, Maj. W. B. Rowe, in Chatham county, A. R. ROWE, aged 22 years and 10 days. The deed was absent in the army nearly 2 years, was a most excellent young man, and made a good soldier.

In Anson county, on the 29th January, 1864, FREDERICK STATON, in the 92d year of his age.

In Greensboro', on the 1st instant, Mrs. SARAH M. ROSE, widow of the late Duncan Rose, aged 83 years.

In Robeson, on the 21st January, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. SALLIE, widow of the late John Gilchrist.

In the vicinity of Salem 22d ult., Mrs. JOHANNA E. FRIES, consort of Mr. Wm. Fries, aged 76 years.

Departed this life, Nov. 13th 1863, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. HELEN S. LEE, wife of Joseph C. Lee, Esq., of Robeson county, N. C. and daughter of Luke and Sarah Yates, late of Columbus county, N. C.

Mrs. Lee was always noted for wisdom and discretion through all the vicissitudes of life. She possessed great moral courage, and much firmness which she exercised to great advantage in all her domestic walks through life. Mrs Lee connected herself with the Methodist Church in 1831, which profession she adorned to her death, proving herself to be what she professed, a true hearted, pious christian, and affectionate, faithful companion; a devoted and endeared mother, and benevolent neighbor. One who while enjoying the luxuries of life, never partook thereof without first remembering her indigent neighbors. She now enjoys the realms of endless bliss. Though our loss is irreparable it is her eternal gain. Though our cup is bitter, it must pass. The Lord's will must be done. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

E. J. G.

Died in the Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., W. D. Patterson, Co. E, 52d Reg't, N. C. T. He left home April 9th, 1862, and died Oct. 18th, 1863. He was wounded on the battle field of Gettysburg July 3d, and was sent to Winchester and then to Richmond, where he remained until his death. He left a wife and one child and a large number of friends to mourn his loss. He was one of North Carolina's bravest boys, who never shrunk from duty. He was a native of Moore county, N. C.

A FRIEND IN THE 49TH REG'T., J. T.

In hospital at Richmond, 21st December, Arthur Lawrence VanVleck.

November 18th, Willie P. Roberts, of Co. E, 46th Regiment.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 75 to 3 00. Pork 2 25. Lard 2 50. Beef 1 00 to 1 25 cts. per lb., retail. Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00. Cotton 1 25 to 1 35. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50. Cotton Yarn—$20 to $35 per bunch. Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches 75 to 1 00. Eggs 1 50 to 1 75 per dozen. Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb. Flour $125 to $145. Flaxseed 3 00 to 3 00 per bu. Fodder 10 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00. Grain—Corn $ 6. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00. Oats 8 00. Peas 15 00. Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00. Iron—Swedes 3,00 to 3 50. Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10. Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 50 00. Molasses 17 50 to 20 00. Nails 3 00 to 3 50 per lb. Onions 15 00 per bushel. Potatoes—Irish 12 50 per bushel; sweet 12 50. Rice 75 cts. Sugar 4 00 to 5 00. Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00. Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon. Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Retail to others 1 40. Ounce ds' prices 3 50. Salt 20 00 to 22 50 per bushel. Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.

Corrected by E. L. HARRINGTON.

Bank Stock and Card Stock at Auction.

ON Tuesday next, the 9th inst., will be sold at Auction—

40 shares Stock of the Bank of Clarendon.
8 shares of Card Stock Manufacturing Co.
1 large size Cooking Stove and fixtures.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Feb'y 6. 1t

HORSE WANTED.

A GENTLE Family Horse, one that a Lady can drive, will find a ready purchaser. Also a pair of PLATFORM SCALES.

Apply to "T." at this office.
Feb'y 8. 4-3t

TO RENT. MY PLANTATION, one mile south from Southern Plank Road, Big Rockfish. The better portion of the land is to cultivate, having been left out last year. To an industrious person it might be advantageous especially to those having no land of their own. I have an excellent plough animal and gear that might if wanted be added to the bargain.

D. J. McLEOD.

Feb'y 8. 4 2w

Machinist Wanted.

ONE who has been accustomed to superintending repairs in a Cotton Factory. A preference given to a person above the conscript age.

Apply to C. T. HAIGH, Pres't.
Rockfish Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 6. 4-1tf

Socks and Gloves for the Soldiers.

I HAVE been authorized to exchange 4—4 Sheetings for 100 pairs of good Woolen Socks and Gloves, to be presented to the Soldiers, at the rate of three yards of Sheetings for four pairs. Call at next door below Ray & Pearce's.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6. 4

150 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale on Saturday the 20th inst. 150 acres of LAND, situated on the Chicken Road, 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining the Lands of John F. Byrne, Christian McMillan, and others. There are some 15 or 20 acres cleared and a small dwelling house. Terms of sale cash.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Feb'y 4. 4*2tpd

HEADQ'RS EXAMINIG BOARD, SEVENTH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C., LEXINGTON, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE undersigned, one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the District:

65th Regt N C Militia, Davidson county, Lexington, February 20, 22, 23, 24.
66th Regt N C M, Davidson county, Lexington, February 25, 26, 27, 29.
83d Regt N C M, Stanly county, Albemarle, March 2, 3, 4, 5.
80th Regt N C M, Anson county, Wadesboro', March 7, 8, 9, 10.
81st Regt N C M, Anson county, Wadesboro', March 11, 12, 14, 15.
62d Regt N C M, Montgomery county, Troy, March 17, 18, 19, 21.
51st Regt N C M, Moore county, Carthage, March 28, 24, 25, 26, 28.
49th Regt N C M, Chatham county, Pittsboro', March 30, 31, April 1, 2.
50th Regt N C M, Chatham county, Pittsboro', April 4, 5, 6, 7.
63d Regt N C M, Randolph county, Asheboro', April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
64th Regt N C M, Randolph county, Asheboro', April 16, 18, 19, 20.

P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C.

YANKEE PLAN OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

We find in the New York Times, of the 18th ult., says the Richmond Examiner, a document which certain circumstances have invested with an extraordinary interest to the authorities and people of this Confederacy. It professes to be a full development of the designed campaign of the enemy in the ensuing spring, made by one of the editors of the paper alluded to in a letter from Washington. It appears to have excited the most unusual sensation in the North, and to have disturbed the authorities of Washington so far as to have given occasion for the arrest of the communicative editor. The New York Herald makes the following announcement:

"AN EDITOR IN DIFFICULTY.—The recent exposure of the programme of the future operations of the army of the Potomac, in a letter from this city, published in the New York Times, has occasioned much excitement among the military authorities, and it is said that an order has been issued for the arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette of Mr. Swinton, one of the editors of the Times, who is charged with the authorship."

Of this action it may be remarked that, although it indicates the reality of the plans exposed in the Times, it by no means implies that these plans will be abandoned. The *expose*, therefore, has not lost its interest; and we give it below, without abridgement, as an important subject of concern and study for the South:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, January 16, 1864—There is every likelihood that when the spring campaign opens in Virginia it will be under military conditions essentially different from those that have attended either of the former spring campaigns in that theatre of war. The military map of Virginia is now thoroughly understood. The experience of six campaigns has shown that *any* single line of manœuvre that can be taken up, with Richmond as the objective point, *must* be indecisive. It is utterly impossible, from the nature of the enemy's lines of retreat, to move by a single line on his communications without so exposing our own communications, and thereby so uncovering Washington, as to make it easy for the enemy to compel a retrograde movement on our part by a simple corresponding movement on our flank. To bring on a decisive engagement and take Richmond, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or in definite terms, a movement in the direct line, and a co-operative movement by the line of the Peninsula or the South side of the James. If each column be of sufficient strength to take care of itself, the whole weight of military objection to a division of forces is removed; and it is fair to add, that with correct and energetic action in accordance with this plan, Richmond may be taken and the enemy driven out of Virginia.

Such a combined, co-operative movement by the double lines indicated will mark the opening of the spring campaign. And in making this statement I am revealing no secret of the military authorities here. I merely make an inference, first from known facts, and secondly from the military necessity, and both are quite as accessible to General Lee as they are to any individual spectator here. And first of the latter. A movement by what is called the overland, or direct route to Richmond, is even less promising of success against the coming campaign than it has at any of the previously attempted advances by that line. For, in addition to the already mentioned strategic difficulties attending a decisive movement, and the great tactical advantages possessed by the enemy in the peculiar adaptations of the military geography of Virginia to defensive operations, the resources of art have doubled the obstacles which would have to be encountered. "The natural positions which are generally met with cannot," says Napoleon, "protect an army from the attacks of a superior force without the aid of art." The rebels have taken due note of this, and acted accordingly. The line of the Rapidan, which would have to be forced in any forward movement, has been rendered almost impregnable by the rebels. Its whole length, in fact, presents the character of one great, extended "curtain," or parapet, formed by the commanding ground on the south bank of the river, occupied by the enemy. This they have further strengthened by field works for artillery, like so many bastions in a fortification, and by rifle pits for infantry. And, to complete the analogy, the river in front of this line subserves perfectly the purposes of a wet ditch.

Perhaps the closest modern parallel to this defensive position, which the rebels have taken up, is presented by the famous lines of Torres Vedras, constructed by Wellington to cover Lisbon, in the same manner as the fortified line of the Rapidan is designed to cover Richmond. They consisted of two lines of detached works, extending from the Tagus on the right to the sea on the left. The inner line, which was the strongest, extended 24 miles from Alhandra, on the Tagus, about 15 miles from Lisbon, to the mouth of the San Lorenzo river, 25 miles from Lisbon. The outer line extended likewise from the sea to the Tagus, passing near the village of Torres Vedras, and covered nearly 30 miles. These lines enabled Wellington perfectly to resist all the efforts of the greatly superior numbers of the French. The defensive line of the rebels on the Rapidan in like manner rests to the left on the spur of the Blue Ridge, known as the Southwest mountains, and to the right on the Rappahannock, and in its extent, as well as its general character, it strangely enough conforms almost exactly to that of the Torres Vedras. In speaking of this position of the rebels as a *line*, we do not mean to intimate that it is *continuously* fortified, for the art of defence embraces "broken lines," as well as "continuous lines." Thus in the case of Torres Vedras, parts of the line towards the centre were upwards of 8 miles asunder. What is meant is, that the rebel line presents a chain of positions capable of mutually supporting each other; and the rebel defensive line of the Rapidan has perfectly this character. Simply to name a few other defensive lines that have served a similar purpose to the lines of the Torres Vedras, I may mention those of Arras, of Landrecy, of Lille and of Mantua.

Now the point of moment is that any attempt for a direct movement on Richmond *would encounter this new and formidable obstacle.* I call it "new," because the construction of this defensive line dates from the last premeditated advance toward the rebel capital by the army of the Potomac, under Hooker, in April last. Commenced after the return of the rebel army from the invasive movement north of the Potomac, the work was pushed energetically forward during the summer and fall, till the whole line of the Rapidan was powerfully fortified; and we may be very certain that if there remained any additional touches needed, the rebels will not fail to add them during the period of repose both armies are now enjoying. *This existing fact, therefore, enters as a new element into the problem of an advance Richmondwards, and it is an element which cannot safely be omitted in any speculations on that problem.* It is a fresh obstacle superadded to those that have heretofore barred the various advances toward the rebel capital, all of which have been unsuccessful. It is true there are not wanting examples in military history of the forcing of similar defensive lines, among which may be mentioned Marlborough's passage of the lines of the Mehaigne, (1705,) which had occupied three years in the construction, and the passage of the lines of Bouchain in 1711, by the same commander—both illustrations of matchless strategy. But such attempts must always, save in exceptionally fortunate circumstances, be attended with enormous loss of life to the assailing party. There is little doubt that, behind his present powerfully fortified position, General Lee will await, with entire confidence, the spring advance of the army of the Potomac, if that advance is to be again confined to the line of the overland route.

This reasoning proceeds on the supposition that Lee will continue to hold this line for the defence of Richmond, instead of evacuating Richmond and Virginia, as has been conjectured. There is not the slightest probability that the latter course will be pursued, and the statements in corroboration of it, such as that the arsenals, workshops, etc., of Richmond were being removed from that point, are wholly destitute of foundation in fact. Every possible consideration urges the rebels to defend their capital to the last; and there is little doubt that when the time comes for General Meade to advance, he will find a strong hostile front before him.

These facts certainly do not present a very encouraging view of the military prospect in Virginia and did they stand alone, there would be little to warrant the anticipation of greater success in the coming campaign than has attended each of our previous advances in Virginia.—But they do not stand alone; and we have now to take into account *the transformation in the situation of the two forces that would be brought about by the advance of a co-operative column by the line of the Peninsula or the south side of the James, at the same time that the main column is set in motion by the direct line.* The intelligence of the movement of such a body by the line indicated would beyond a doubt, have the effect of promptly recalling Lee to the defence of the menaced capital, as well as to save his own communications, which would be directly threatened. This retreat, of course, uncovers the defensive line of the Rapidan, which the rebels have constructed with so much labour, and enables the two Union armies, which have been moving on convergent lines, to unite in front of Richmond.

Such a plan of campaign is now being developed for execution the moment the season for active field operations arrives. If we may be permitted to suppose that the "special service" of the fifty thousand men which the gallant Hancock is now recruiting his corps up to, is to advance by the line of the Peninsula, the country may be assured that the work is committed to a head and hands as able as the service presents. United with the force already under command of Gen. Butler, this army would be raised to a strength quite capable of taking care of itself, even without the aid of the co-operative force moving by the overland route. With such a combination we are authorized to indulge the brightest hopes of a completely successful spring campaign in Virginia. It will give us, for the first time, the combination which every military man has long seen to be indispensable for a *decisive* movement against Richmond.

In addition to the detachment of Hancock's corps, (the Second,) other important measures of re-organization will be taken with the army of the Potomac. The *five* corps which now compose it—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th—will be consolidated into *three* corps, of which Hancock, of the 2d, will command one, and Sedgwick, of the 6th, another. The remaining corps will be commanded by a General, *not* of the army of the Potomac, whose name it would not be judicious now to mention. This consolidation of corps will involve a re-organization of the subordinate military members, including the divisions and brigades, down to the battalions, which being the unit of force, permit no change. The regiments, however, will be recruited, each up to the figure of at least 500 men.

Such a change in the condition of the army of the Potomac has long been felt as a necessity. That army has for sometime been unwieldly and unmanageable, from the very weight of its organization over the material elements of which it is made up. And in addition to the fact of the present form of the army rendering it cumbersome to handle, is the fact that the sad reduction of the separate organizations of the army to mere *skeletons* tells badly on the spirit and *morale* of the men. Many of the regiments now number no more than 150, 100, or even 75 men—not equal, indeed, to a full company—while the companies make the slim and sad show of 10 or 12 members. Under such conditions men inevitably lose that feeling of coherence, of mutual support, and of the strength of *mass*, which comes when the organizations of which they form a part are at the full. The changes in progress will add strength to the members, and compactness, manageability and mobility to the whole organism.

And while producing these desirable changes in the interior constitution, the re-organization will have another result, of perhaps even more practical importance. It will throw out the several inefficient, tardy, jealous and un-zealous corps commanders that have long been its bane, and hindered that superb army from achieving the results it should long ago have reached. We shall have no more such mortifying spectacles as the "marching off in good order" of a certain corps commander at the time one of his fellow corps commanders became engaged with a superior force of the enemy at Bristoe, two or three months ago; shall be less exposed to such fatal delays as that of the commander of the Third corps, which, on the occasion of the last advance, baulked and brought to naught the boldest strategic conception of the campaign. I state this, knowing whereof I speak; for although the Times very properly defended Gen. French against the imputation of drunkenness charged against him, he was not the less greatly to blame for his inexcusable delay, and it will be found when Gen. Meade's report of this last advance comes to be published, that he places the *gravamen* of the failure to the account of that commander.—W. S.

The Spring campaign.—In the Richmond (Editorial) correspondence (January 19) of the Savannah Republican, we find the following: "It is said that the President and Secretary of War have settled upon a programme for a spring Campaign, which will effectually baffle all the plans of the enemy. We shall have an ample force in the field, and they will be so disposed as to teach the yankees the utter folly of any further progress southward. We may not drive them out of Tennessee; but there is an equally effectual way of getting them out. Our army will be large and in better condition than ever before, while that of the enemy will be weaker in numbers and discipline.

Porcelain and Earthenware.—The Legislature has passed an act incorporating the company for the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware in Augusta county. We have now in our possession, says the Staunton Va. Spectator, a specimen of the kaolin, the material from which this ware is to be manufactured. We understand that persons acquainted with the character of this material, and who have practical knowledge of the manufacture of it into fine ware, say that the kaolin obtained in this county is of the very best quality. In a few months this company expect to have everything in readiness to commence the manufacture of cups and saucers, bowls and pitchers, and all kinds of articles of ware used in housekeeping.

ENGLISH OPINION.

In a new country to which war appears not only in the aspect of a calamity, but also as a novelty, the people are apt to be too greatly elated by successes, or too deeply depressed by reverses. In Europe, where every nation stands, even in peace, in the attitude of a pugilist eyeing his antagonist with his hands up, war is a familiar occupation, and is examined and criticised with a calmness of judgment which can only be acquired by long experience. The article which we copy below from the last London Times will be interesting to Confederate croakers just now. It comes from a paper which is nobody's friend—certainly no friend of the Confederacy, except in as far as this nation by its strength may commend that sort of friendship which muscle can always command. It is a paper which follows the popular current, and thoroughly illustrates in its conduct that beautiful characteristic of human nature which passes on the other side of the way from a beaten man, or makes a brief pause in its walk to give him a kick for having been unsuccessful in the fight:

From the London Times, Jan'y 5.

The American civil war has entered into the fourth year of its duration. So far, the predictions of European observers have been verified, and it now seems incomprehensible how American authorities could have taken such an inadequate measure of the calamity. Which side has suffered most in the conflict, or is at the present moment most capable of sustaining the terrible pressure on all the resources of the nation, is open to dispute; but that a pacific settlement of the quarrel is less possible now than in the first year of the war is certain. All the evidence compels us to assume that the struggle must continue. By the last intelligence we can, at least, form an estimate of how much of its avowed objects has been attained. The submission of the Southern Confederacy to the old central power of the Republic is the great end the war is to secure. The occupation or conquest of as much Southern territory as may compel that submission is the means by which the Federation is to re-establish its authority. The abolition of slavery was combined with the war as a "military measure" only, though it is now made to appear the principal motive of the hostilities. The war commenced in the summer of 1861. The campaigns and battles of 1862 and 1863 are now matters of history. At the opening of 1864, how much Southern territory has the Northern Federation gained; what has been the effect of that occupation on the policy of the Southern States, and what progress has been made in the abolition of slavery?

The greatest success of the North was the capture of Vicksburg, which, it was asserted, opened the whole course of the Mississippi, and divided the revolted States to the east and the west of that river. Yet by the last accounts it is evident that the great river of the West is not "open" to navigation. The Federals hold New Orleans, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and many other points in its course, but the stream is as much closed for traffic as when the Confederates garrisoned Vicksburg. Not a steamer can pass up or down without the risk of being attacked by the Southern guerilla bands on both banks. The immense territory through which the river winds baffles all attempts to occupy it. The whole army of Gen. Grant now concentrated in East Tennessee would not suffice to "command" the Mississippi and "keep its navigation open." For the greater part of its course it runs through a territory of which the people, as our correspondent says, are "bitterly hostile" to the Federals, and, as the actual consequence of such hostility, the river is closed. The same difficulty is encountered on the inland lines of communication.

All the troops the North could raise would not be enough to fight and protect many hundreds of miles of railway at the same time. It would require 100,000 men to keep the single line from the Mississippi to Chattanooga in working order. The distances appear to baffle all military skill, and so diminish the value of a successful operation that it is followed by very slight results. *A country may be too large for decisive war, and the waste of whole armies in America seems to prove the fact.* Napoleon swept over everything between Paris and Vienna, but Spain and Russia defied him and exhausted his troops in a conflict with nature itself. Gen. Grant is now contending with the same kind of difficulties, while the Southern forces appear to be rallying in his front and rear. It is evident that the Federal occupation of Eastern Tennessee, even if it can be maintained, will not bring the war nearer to a conclusion.

In Virginia the Southerners have lost nothing in all the campaigns, and every attempt to penetrate their country in this direction has been defeated. The real task of the Army of the Potomac is to defend Washington, which has as frequently been in danger of capture during the war as Richmond. The siege of Charleston has failed, and the fleet of monitors has suffered so much damage during the operation, that it cannot venture within range of the Confederate batteries. The blockade of the Southern coast does not deprive the people of an ample supply of imported articles, nor does the depreciation of their currency appear to disable them from purchasing. Goods to the value of a million dollars arrive in the port of Wilmington every four and twenty hours. The contrabrand trade must be profitable in spite of captures and inconvertible Southern notes. It seems also that the descriptions of suffering and want endured in the South given in the Northern journals, have been grossly exaggerated.

The general state of affairs of the Confederacy, and what is more important, the feeling of the people, indicate both ability and determination to continue the struggle. They consider Mr. Lincoln's last proclamation as a mere device to secure political support in the North. Its terms they regard with contempt. Time enough has now elapsed to test the effect of his first proclamation in reference to slavery. From Mr. Lincoln's message to Congress, it appears that the total number of slaves the Federal armies have liberated is 100,000. This is the whole result of three years of war in the name of abolition. And at an awful price it has been obtained. For every negro thus freed it is calculated that three white men have been killed in the contest. If the four millions of blacks are only to be emancipated at the same cost, the calculation becomes something terrible, and the feelings of humanity will be appealed to on behalf of the superior race. The worst evil that has grown out of the system of slavery is the war carried on to extinguish it.

To be successful, the conquest of the Southern territory must be complete, and, after all the waste of life and money, most of the task has still to be done. What has been effected in the work of abolition is even less in proportion. The war has liberated 100,000 negroes, leaving the condition of millions of slaves unaltered. Can the most bigoted philanthropist assert that, as a war of emancipation, the conflict has been marked by success? Or taking it as a war of conquest, has the North gained territory enough from the South to destroy its power of resistance and make its return to the Union inevitable? If either of the objects of the struggle had been obtained, the fourth year of the war would not have found these questions open and unanswered.

Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer at Washington, died recently at the age of 74.

SOUTHERN POWDER MILLS.

We find in the New York Journal of Commerce of the 25th of December, the following extract from a letter of a Southern correspondent of the London Times. There is no date to it. Some months ago we published a part of the letter alluded to. It is a little strange that we have had no home account of the powder works at Augusta, although from what we have heard, the English writer does not overvalue them:

A long conversation with Colonel Rains, the Superintendent of the Government Powder Mills in Augusta, and also the manager of the Arsenal of Construction, and of the cannon foundry in this city, has taught me more than ever to admire the ingenuity and energy which the Confederates have brought to bear upon their struggle. Starting without any powder mill in the Southern States, except a small one at Nashville, which soon passed out of their hands—without any large establishments for making machinery and without a single trip hammer between the Chesapeake and the Rio Grande—deficient in iron, lead, copper, tin, saltpetre, cannon, small arms, everything save food, they have taught the world a lesson in regard to the impossibility of subjugating a brave people, which will point a historical moral for ages to come.

There are two men whose names are seldom heard in connection with the history of this war, but who have probably contributed more to the Confederate success than any other persons, with the exception of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet—I mean Colonel Rains and Captain Brooke. Both of them modest and unobtrusive men, absorbed in scientific researches, inexhaustible in the fertility of their resources, indefatigable in energy, they have presented during the last thirty months a record for the study of their countrymen, which will everywhere be read with profit whenever the history of this great revolution is fairly told. I have seldom had the advantage of encountering any man whose conversation was so instructing and interesting as that of Colonel Rains. His recapitulation of the difficulties which he has had to encounter, of the deficiencies which he has every day to supplement and circumvent by ingenuity, and the results of his work, as evinced by his contributions to the Confederate armies, is such as to awaken amazement.

In a former letter, written some months ago from this town, I gave a short sketch of the Augusta gunpowder mill. From that time up to the present hour its efficiency has been constantly on the increase, and, as evidence of its prolific working, I may mention that since its opening on the 27th of April, 1862, Colonel Rains has sent a million and a half pounds of powder to Richmond alone, exclusive of his contributions to Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and the armies of Gens. Bragg and Johnston. From his Arsenal of Construction he has sent 6,000,000 cartridges for small arms and 50,000 round shot and shell, to say nothing of caps, hand grenades and torpedoes. From his cannon foundry he is continually turning out 12 pounder Napoleons, 20 pounder Parrotts and howitzers; but the wealth of artillery already possessed by the Confederates is such that he has ceased to produce Napoleon guns with the rapidity which at one time characterized his proceedings, his rate of production having been one Napoleon gun per diem. The daily yield of the powder mill is now at the rate of 3,400 pounds a day, which might, if occasion required it, be indefinitely increased.

But, with every important station in the Confederacy already surfeited with powder, with large supplies in the hands of Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Johnston, and at Mobile and Wilmington, (Gen. Lee, of course, draws his supplies from Richmond,) and with two other powder mills in active operation, it is of little importance that even this rate of production should be maintained. The ordinary consumption of powder in the Confederacy is rated at 2,000 lbs. a day; but is, of course, greatly increased by such sieges as those of Vicksburg and Charleston, which bring up the average to 10,000 lbs. a day, occasioned by the large demands of the heavy artillery employed. It is a singular commentary upon this war, that a nation which, two years ago, produced not a pound of powder, should now think nothing of a daily consumption of 10,000 lbs., produced entirely from their own resources.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM will re-open her School for young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th Jan'y, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain or Flat River, P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

Jan'y 20. 2*3tpd

MISSING.

MY WIFE, Mrs. LANEY BENNETT, left home near Lethe P. O., Richmond county, N. C., on Thursday, January 21st, 1864, and has not been heard from since. Any information of her whereabouts will be gladly received. WILLIAM BENNETT

Jan'y 29. 2*3tpd

NOTICE TO

the Creditors of the late David T. Hollingsworth,

AN effort has been made by the friends of the family of the late David T. Hollingsworth to secure to his widow and children the Plantation on which they reside, and it is hoped the effort will succeed. For that purpose it is necessary that all the creditors should present their accounts and claims. All persons holding claims against the Estate will please leave them with Mr. Jno. Shaw on or before the 1st day of March next, and those who have subscribed for this purpose will please deposit the amount with Mr. Shaw within the same time. In carrying out the object it is *important* that all claims should be handed in, and it is hoped no one will fail to do so.

Jan'y 29, 1864 2*2tpd

SUPPERNONG PLANTINGS.

THE Subscriber, living on the Morganton Road seven miles west of Fayetteville, would like to sell 1000 Scuppernong Plantings with good roots at two dollars apiece. Also, would like to purchase two good young Mules for Cash. DUNCAN McARTHUR.

Feb'y 1. 2-2t*pd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black, Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4, 1864. 96-*9tpd

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1863.

Arch'd McLean, Executor of Hugh McLean, dec'd, vs. A. D. McLean and wife, Catharine, J. P. McLean, Hector McLean, J. C. Poe and wife Margaret, William Bolin and wife Mary, Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, Martha J. McLean, Elizabeth McLean and Sarah McDougald.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

THIS case coming on to be heard on the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Bolin and wife Mary and Thomas Bolin and wife Nancy Sophia, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the above named non-residents, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Harnett, at the Court House in Lillington, on the second Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition as they may see proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of this Court, at office in Lillington, the second Monday in Dec. 1863.

1*6wpd] B. F. SHAW, Clerk.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND—OFFICERS' PRISON ROLL.

The following is a list of officers belonging to North Carolina regiments imprisoned on Johnson's Island, August 19, 1863:—

1—Adams S. F., 1st Lieut. 45th,
2—Alexander W J, Capt. 37th,
3—Allen T M, 1st Lieut, 4th,
4—Armfield M D, Capt. 11th,
5—Armstrong G W, Lieut. 5th,
6—Baldwin W G, Lieut. 20th,
7—Ball D, Capt. 4th cavalry,
8—Bingham R, Capt. 44th,
9—Bethell G J, Lieut. 55th,
10—Bird W J, 2d Lt. 16th,
11—Blackwell C C, Major. 23d,
12—Boyd S H, Lt Col. 45th,
13—Blount B J, Lieut. 55th,
14—Bradford W B, Lieut. 20th,
15—Branch V R, 2d Lieut. 16th,
16—Broughton ——, Lieut. 26th,
17—Brown A J, Lieut. 28th,
18—Burgin J McD, 2d Lieut. 22d,
19—Cabaniss ——, Lieut. 55th,
20—Caldwell J A, Lieut 23d,
21—Cantwell S, Lt Col. 4th cavalry,
22—Carr R B, Lieut. 43d,
23—Cherry G O, 1st Lieut. 4th cavalry,
24—Clark S P, 1st Lieut. 4th cavalry,
25—Cloud A S, Capt. 16th,
26—Cobb G S, 2d Lt. 44th,
27—Coggins J, Lieut. 23d,
28—Coleman M Q, Lieut 20th,
29—Carrington W R, Lieut. ——,
30—Crawford S J, 1st Lieut 6th,
31—Davis J J, Capt. 47th,
32—Dellinger L A, 1st Lt, 52d,
33—Dick F N, 2d Lieut, 44th,
34—Dickson E D, Capt, 55th,
35—Dickson W W, 2d Lieut, 22d,
36—Draughon H H, Lieut, 26th,
37—Edmondson Q, 2d Lieut, 58th,
38—Elam P R, Lieut, 55th,
39—Ethner C E, 2d Lieut, 52d,
40—Evans J J, Lieut, 47th,
41—Eure M L, Capt, 19th,
42—Falls T D, Lieut, 55th,
43—Farrell W C, Lieut, 4th cavalry,
44—Foster N A, Capt, 52d,
45—Gentry D C, Lieut, 26th,
46—Gilbert J H, Lieut, 57th,
47—Gillespie C W, Capt, Folks' cavalry,
48—Green W J, Aid de Camp, Daniel's Brigade,
49—Graves J A, Lt Col, 47th,
50—Hardin W P, Lieut, 5th Baltimore,
51—Haygrove T L, Lieut Col 44th,
52—Hamilton R L, Lieut, Folks' cavalry,
53—Hand W L, Capt, 11th,
54—Hanshan J A, Lieut, 55th,
55—Helton M Q, Capt, 23d,
56—Hicks F T, Lieut, 49th,
57—Hicks Q T, Capt, 20th,
58—Hicks A D, Lieut, 20th,
59—Hudson J W, Lieut, 24 (died Aug. 5, 1863.)
60—Hill W J, Major, 5th,
61—Huggins J J, Lieut, 20th,
62—Johnson W H, Capt, 23d,
63—Jordon H T, Lieut, and Adj't. 55th,
64—Joyner J S, Lieut, 47th,
65—Julian R M, Lieut, 20th,
66—Kendrick J M, Lieut, 23d,
67—Kinny D F, Lieut, 7th,
68—Laffoon N D, Lieut, 2d Baltimore,
69—Laughlin J O, Lieut, 30th,
70—Lewis H G, Major, 32d,
71—McDonald ——, Lieut, 38th,
72—McFadyen A, Lieut, 5th cavalry,
73—McIntyre, J T, Lieut, 16th,
74—McIntyre R N, Lieut, 4th cavalry,
75—McKinsey A A, Capt, 16th,
76—McNeely G R, Capt, 34th,
77—McMaster J D, Lieut, 14th,
78—Martin J, Lieut, 14th,
79—Marler W A, Lieut, 28th,
80—Maggess D B, Lieut, 38th,
81—Martin J T, Lieut, 21st,
82—Matthews W M, Lieut, 53d,
83—Mayo J M, Major, 4th cavalry,
84—Minter B Y, Lieut, 53d,
85—Mone A O, Lieut, 38th,
86—Moore J, Lieut, 5th cavalry,
87—Morris W G, Lt Col, 37th,
88—Nelson S J, Lieut, 52d,
89—Newsom J D, Lieut, 47th,
90—Noland W W, Lieut, 16th,
91—Oliver J B, Lieut, 20th,
92—Parker ——, Lieut, 20th,
93—Pool J B, Lieut, 32d,
94—Porter W M, Lieut, 26th,
95—Prichard Calvin, Lieut, 32d,
96—Proffit N A, Lieut, 16th,
97—Propst W, Lieut, 57th,
98—Paylor W, Lieut, 45th,
99—Ramsens O A, Lieut, 11th,
100—Randall S D, Capt, 55th,
101—Ratdle W, Lieut, 52d,
102—Rice R L, Lieut, 44th,
103—Roberts J W, Lieut, 45th,
104—Roundtree S J, Lieut, 5th,
105—Ruffin Thomas, Lieut, 4th cavalry,
106—Russell L, Capt, 22d,
107—Sharp W, Capt, 4th cavalry,
108—Shenill W W, Lieut, 57th,
109—Small E A, Capt, 11th,
110—Smith E, Lieut 13th,
111—Smith N S, Lieut, 13th,
112—Speed H, Lieut, 6th,
113—Sloval W, Lieut, 55th,
114—Suttles D D, Lieut, 38th,
115—Sutton L B, Lieut, 4th cavalry,
116—Taylor W, Lieut, 45th,
117—Thornton R W, Lieut, 56th,
118—Tillitt J N, Lieut, 4th cavalry,
119—Tuck E P, Lieut, 19th,
120—Tucker J O, Capt, 2d,
121—Turner C L, Lieut, 23d,
122—Upchurch A E, Capt, 55th,
123—Ward W H, Lieut, 20th,
124—Weatherspoon S, Lieut, 7th,
125—Whiting G M, Lieut, 47th,
126—Wilcox W K, Lieut, 5th battery,
127—Williams J B, Capt, 20th,
128—Williams J E, Lieut, 19th,
129—Williams S B, Lieut, 5th cavalry,
130—Williams W H, Capt, 55th,
131—Workman S H, Lieut, 44th.

Morgan's Officers in the Ohio Penitentiary—how they are treated.—The following slip from the special correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been kindly handed us by a gentleman who has just succeeded in making his escape from the yankees. It needs no comment from us:

COLUMBUS, December 27, 1863.

Morgan is not caught, so far as we know here, but his officers in the penitentiary are well caged. If we can't get the chief to punish, we can punish his colonels, captains and lieutenants he left behind him. Every one of his officers is in solitary confinement, in a stone cell, seven feet long by three and one-half feet wide, cold and dark at that.

Here their exercise is walking a plank six feet long and one and a half broad, laid lengthwise on the floor of the cell. Three short steps forward—wheel to the right about three steps t'other way—about again, march three steps forward, and so they exercise until the short steps make them dizzy, when they are glad to rest themselves on their cots. We are punishing them because they didn't escape, or because Morgan and half a dozen of their number did. Any how we are punishing them. We allow them to write to their parents, wives or sisters, if they have any, and if they hav'nt any, they can't write at all; and when they do we inspect their letters. Nobody can complain of that. Nor do we allow them to receive shirts or clothing from friends or relatives.

We complain of the way our Union prisoners, at Richmond, are treated. I guess the rebels can't beat our Ohio Penitentiary, nor the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Alleghanytown. Solitary confinement in a narrow cell will soon bring prisoners to the lunatic apartment, or mother earth. The history of all bastiles proves that. General Neal Dow and Commissioner Meredith say that the rebel Government allow our Union prisoners to receive what their friends choose to send them. Nor if any of them escape are those that remain shut up, each man by himself, in a solitary cell, either by way of punishment or warning.

The Yankee Capital.—The New York Herald calls upon the yankee Congress to remove the seat of government to a more central location. The Herald thinks the place unsafe.

WAR NEWS.

Skirmish on the Charge.—We learn from passengers who arrived here from Weldon yesterday afternoon, that it was reported that the yankees were advancing in that direction. On Saturday, Col Griffin's Cavalry had a skirmish with the advance forces at some place in the vicinity of Winton or Colerain, and were compelled to fall back before superior numbers. No farther particulars could be learned.—*Pet. Express*, 1st.

From the Blackwater Region.—We learn from Col. Griffin's lines that a Yankee gunboat, with troops aboard, approached Windsor, N. C. coming up Cashie river, which unites with the Roanoke river, near its mouth. When within five miles of Windsor, the boat was attacked by 30 cavalry belonging to Co. B, 62d Georgia regiment, who, after killing three, and wounding seven of the enemy, succeeded in driving the rest back down the river. We lost one man and horse.

Richmond Examiner, 1st.

From Tennessee.—MORRISTOWN, Jan. 29—Gen. Longstreet's headquarters have been moved to this place. The enemy attacked Gen Martin, with a superior force, beyond French Broad on Wednesday, and after a severe fight compelled him to retire, with a loss of two pieces of artillery and 200 men killed, wounded and missing.

MORRISTOWN, Jan. 30.—Gen. Martin attacked the enemy on the 28th; and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field. They are retreating in the direction of Sevierville.

Corinth occupied by the Confederates.—MOBILE, Jan'y 30—A despatch to the Advertiser & Register, from Okolona, Jan'y 27th, says that the 12th Mississippi regiment entered Corinth at sunrise this morning, capturing a quantity of wine, &c. The yankees left as they entered.

The North Carolina Frontier—An Incident.—We have, from a most reliable source, the information that a detachment from a Massachusetts negro regiment, under the colonel commanding, left Norfolk last week for Currituck county, N. C., to attack, and capture if possible, some of our guerillas of Lieut. White's command. Failing in this, they visited a second time the house of Lieut. White, and after abusing the family, took his daughter, an accomplished young lady of 17 years. After having her hands tied in front of her and the rope thrown over her shoulders, she was driven, by a big negro, with curses and abuse, in front of the command, towards Norfolk. When within five miles of Norfolk they met a regiment of New York white infantry, who, with its colonel at the head, knocked over the negro driver and rescued Miss White from the negro guard, and sent her to Norfolk in a carriage.

Richmond Exam'r, 1st.

From North Mississippi.—It would seem that warm times are expected in North Mississippi, if the information of special telegraphic correspondent of the Mobile Register is correct. He says our scouts, just in, report that the Sixteenth Army Corps (Federal) numbering 15,000 men, are under marching orders, with wagons, filled with rations for one month, to occupy North Mississippi. It is proposed to make headquarters at Grenada.

A large force have gone from Yazoo City to move from the South in conjunction with the force from the North.

From East Tennessee.—Information has been received by the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Telegraph, that one division of our army, with the cavalry, had moved forward in the direction of Knoxville. The news was received as current at Russellville, that the enemy had evacuated Knoxville. The report, however, gained little credence. The troops ware receiving clothing and shoes—which they stood much in need of—and were in fine spirits, and hopeful as to the future.

Yankee Gunboat Destroyed.—It will be recollected that the Wilmington papers a few weeks ago stated that a violent explosion had been heard below that city, and that it was supposed to have been caused by the blowing up of a yankee gunboat. This supposition is confirmed by late news from the North, by which we learn that the vessel destroyed was the Iron Age, which had got aground and was blown up by her crew to prevent her falling into our hands.

Large arrival of Coffee.—A train of eighteen cars loaded with government coffee, says the Petersburg Express of Saturday, arrived in town yesterday afternoon from the South. This coffee, we learn, reached the country through the blockade at some Southern port, and is now being transported to this State for the benefit of our noble army. There were in all, about twelve hundred sacks, which will no doubt be greeted with enthusiasm by the army.

The Price of Paper.—A bill was presented at the office yesterday, says the Atlanta Confederacy, of *one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars*, for eleven bundles of paper! In times of peace, paper was the least expensive item in the business of newspaper making.

[11 bundles are 22 reams, so that the price was 16 cents a sheet.]

Internal Improvement Board.—At a meeting of the Internal Improvement Board, present, His Excellency Z. B. Vance, *ex-officio* President, and J. H. Flanner, Esq., Montford McGehee, of Caswell county, was appointed a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. G. Reade.

Raleigh Progress.

Glass Factory.—A glass factory has been established in Columbus, Georgia, under favorable auspices. This we believe is but the second in the Confederacy—the other being in Richmond. The process of making glass is, in a measure, simple, and the materials necessary not very numerous, nor hard to get.

Mineral Springs Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the Second Monday in January, 1864.

Rates of Tuition: $20, $30 and $40 per Session.

Board will be raised according to the prices of provisions. N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Dec'r 30 94-*6tpd

NOTICE.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF HARNETT CO.:

THE Collector, with the Assessors, will be at Lillington on MONDAY the 15th, Tuesday 16th, Wednesday 17th, and Thursday 18th days of FEBRUARY, for the purpose of listing the Income Tax and all other Taxes due at this time. The Collector will be present for the purpose of collecting the Income Tax and all Taxes due up to this date.

C. C. BARBEE, Tax Collector.
JOHN GREEN, } Assessors.
B. F. SHAW, }

Jan'y 19, 1864 1800*3t

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.

Caroline Russell vs. Gillam Russell, Nancy Russell.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Pinkney Russell and Shelly Russell, two of the Defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held the 1st Monday in April next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, 1st Monday in January 1864.

98*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.